

Range. British East Africa and Uganda.

One or two apparently young birds of this race show banded feathers on the throat intermixed with red-brown feathers. As, however, Hartlaub's description and plate give a distinctly clear throat and upper neck, without a trace of red-brown, I am compelled, with the evidence before me, to give the British East-African bird a new name.

[To be continued.]

XXIV.—*Report on the Birds collected by the late Mr. Boyd Alexander (Rifle Brigade) during his last Expedition to Africa.*—Part IV. *The Birds of Cameroon Mountain.* By DAVID A. BANNERMAN, B.A., M.B.O.U., F.R.G.S.

(Plates VI. & VII.*)

THE fourth report on the Alexander Collection, which is here issued, deals with the birds obtained on Cameroon Mountain only, where, as will be seen by the following pages, an exceptionally fine series of skins was obtained †.

General Features of Cameroon Mountain.

By glancing at the map (Plate VI.) it will be seen that the western slopes of the mountain rise almost from the sea-shore.

The following brief description appears in the 'Africa Pilot':—“The base of Cameroon Mountain is nearly twenty miles in diameter, and the highest Peak, named Mongo-ma-loba, is 12,992 feet ‡ above high water; the mountain is covered with trees of luxuriant growth nearly to the summit, but one bare brown ridge extending from the eastern side towards the sea, when seen from a distance, appears to be composed of lava. The Peak of Cameroon

* *Lagonosticta dybowskii* the second species figured on plate vii. will be dealt with in Part. V. of this Report.

† I am much indebted to Mr. Ogilvie-Grant for allowing me to work out this valuable collection and for looking over the proof-sheets of my paper.

‡ The height of Cameroon Mt. has recently been ascertained to be 13,353 feet.

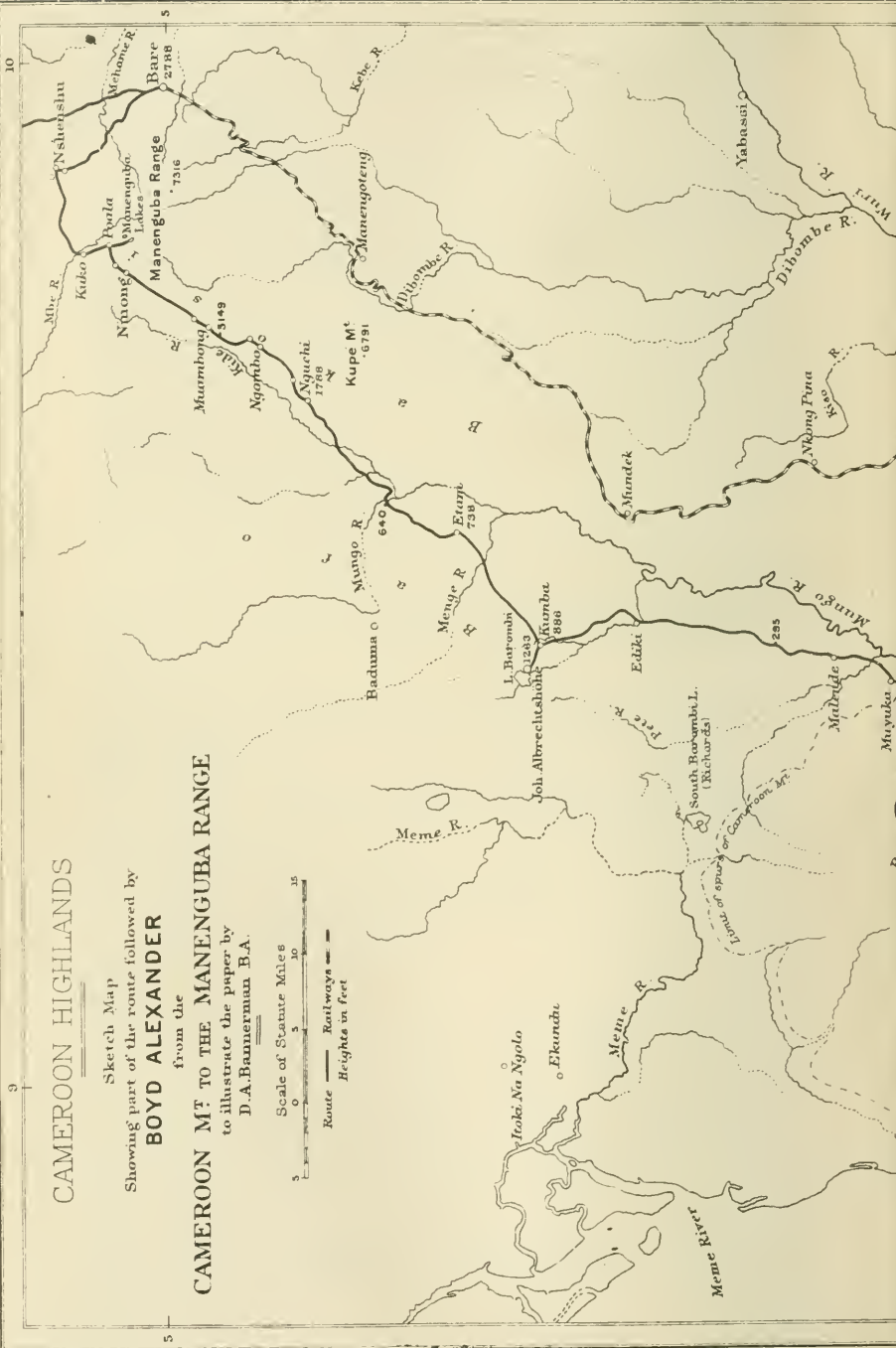
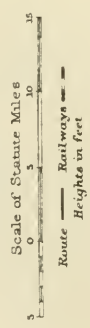
CAMEROON HIGHLANDS

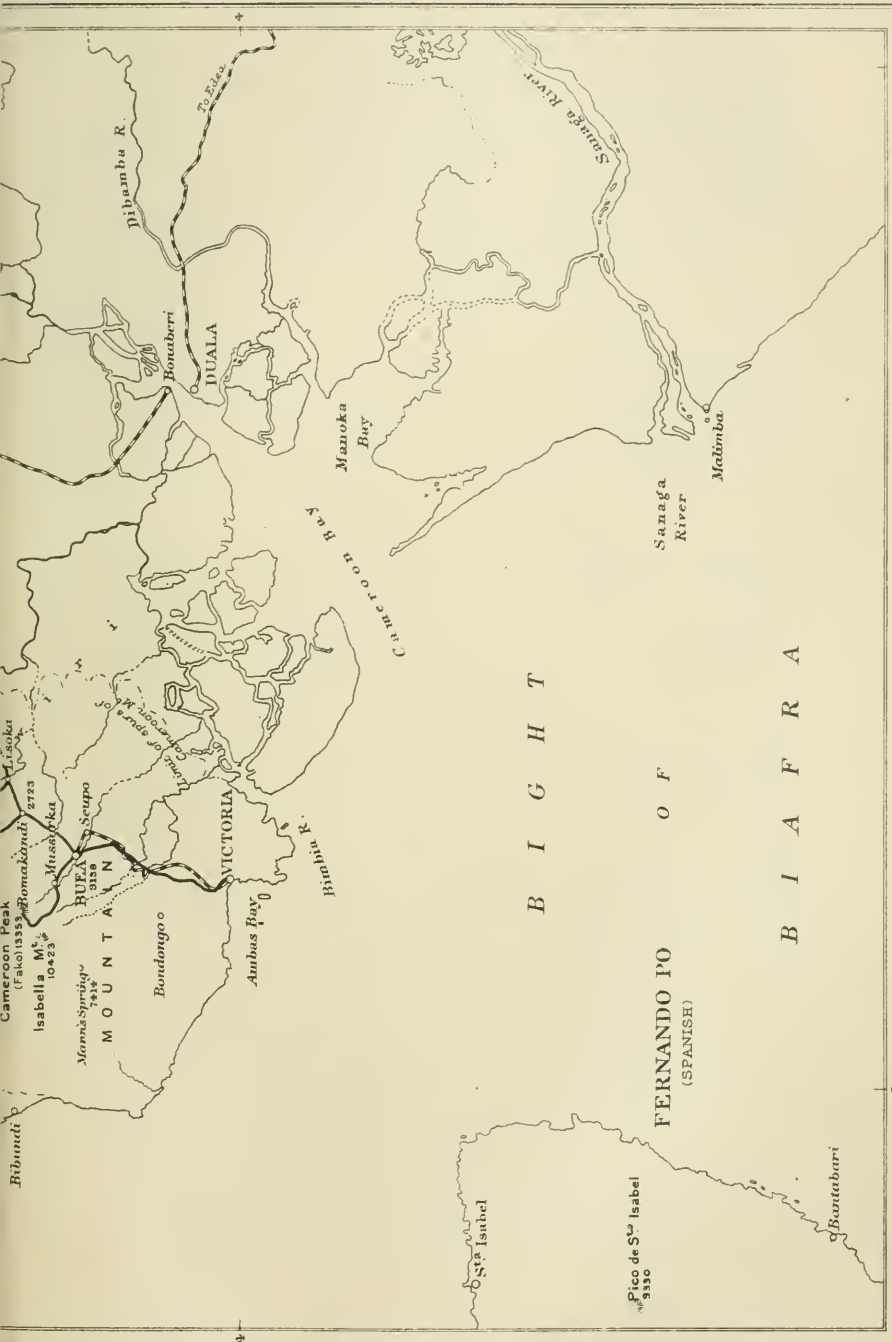
Sketch Map
Showing part of the route followed by
BOYD ALEXANDER

from the

CAMEROON MT. TO THE MANENGUBA RANGE

to illustrate the paper by
D. A. BAUNERMAN, B.A.





Ribundi

Liakou

Cameroun Peak
(Fakolisso) Bomakondi 2773
Isabella M^t 10423
Manssprung 7834

MOUNTAIN
BUEA 3138
MUSEOKU
Seupo

Bondungo

VICTORIA

Ambas Bay

Biu R.

Bonaberi

DUALA

Manoka Bay

Cameroon Bay

B I O K O

FERNANDO PO
(SPANISH)

Pico de S^{ta} Isabel
5350

Sanaga River

Matimba

B I O K O

Bantabari

9

10

stands so boldly above the surrounding pinnacles that the descent seems unbroken, giving to the whole the appearance of one vast mountain rising from a single base, although a peak, about two miles inland and seven miles N.W. of Amba Bay, named Little Cameroon, rises to a height of 5728 feet."

As might be expected, the avifauna of Cameroon Mountain is closely allied to that of the highlands of Fernando Po, but many species are peculiar to each locality. The number of forms which have been described as new from Cameroon Mountain is remarkable, and of these no less than 33 are represented in the present collection, *e. g.* :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Francolinus camerunensis</i> . | 19. <i>Bradypterus camerunensis</i> . |
| 2. <i>Columba arquatrix sjöstedti</i> . | 20. <i>Poliolais alexanderi</i> . |
| 3. <i>Haplopelia simplex inornata</i> . | 21. <i>Prinia epichlora</i> . |
| 4. <i>Mesopicus johnstoni</i> . | 22. <i>Laniarius atroflavus</i> . |
| 5. <i>Campothera tullbergi</i> . | 23. <i>Dryoscopus angolensis</i>
<i>griseus</i> . |
| 6. <i>Psalidoprocne fuliginosa</i> . | 24. <i>Zosterops stenocricota</i> . |
| 7. <i>Alseonax murinus olseurus</i> . | 25. <i>Speirops melanocephala</i> . |
| 8. <i>Trochocercus albiventris</i> . | 26. <i>Cinnyris oritis</i> . |
| 9. <i>Cryptolopha camerunensis</i> . | 27. <i>Cinnyris preussi</i> . |
| 10. <i>Graucalus caesioides preussi</i> . | 28. <i>Anthus cameroonensis</i> . |
| 11. <i>Bleda poliocephala</i> . | 29. <i>Poliospiza burtoni</i> . |
| 12. <i>Bleda tephrolema</i> . | 30. <i>Pyromelana xanthomelas</i>
<i>phœnicomera</i> . |
| 13. <i>Turdinus monachus</i> . | 31. <i>Sycobrotus tephronotus</i> . |
| 14. <i>Turdus nigrilorum</i> . | 32. <i>Heterhyphantus melanogaster</i> . |
| 15. <i>Turdus crossleyi</i> . | 33. <i>Onychognathus preussi</i> . |
| 16. <i>Cossypha isabellæ</i> . | |
| 17. <i>Saxicola salax pallidigula</i> . | |
| 18. <i>Cisticola discolor</i> . | |

Of these the majority appear to be restricted to the type locality and the immediate neighbourhood.

Zones of Vegetation.

Unfortunately Alexander does not give a very clear account of the vegetation zones, which in a mountain of over 13,000 feet must be very marked. I have, however, found a short description, written by Sir Joseph Hooker*, from which some idea may be formed, and from which I

* Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. vii. 1864, p. 175.

quote the following :—“This noble group attains 13,100 feet of elevation, and consists of many peaks, all of volcanic origin, crowning an irregular short littoral range. From Mr. Mann’s* descriptions, the Cameroons Mountains present a dense forest region up to about 7000 feet, when open grassy fields succeed, with bushes of *Hypericum*, *Pittosporum*, *Adenocarpus*, *Pygeum*, *Leucothoë*, *Ericinella*, *Myrica*, and various herbaceous plants. The many peaks which rise above this elevation are either stony and barren (being all formed of lava, scoriæ, and basalt), or are dotted with tufts of grass and a few other herbaceous plants.”

Sir Joseph Hooker adopted the altitude of 5000 feet as the lower limit of the temperate flora, because both on the Cameroon and Fernando Po Mountains the temperate forms preponderated at that elevation ; he goes on to say :—“In these mountains, however, as in all other tropical ones, on the one hand tropical genera and species ascend to this and to much greater elevations, and on the other some temperate forms descend considerably lower than their respective temperatures would lead us to expect. This is partly owing to the very varied conditions of exposure, humidity, and temperature which may be found at the same elevation in a mountain region traversed by gorges and ridges, and still more to the equable annual temperature favouring both the ascent of the tropical forms and the descent of the temperate.”

How far this state of things affects the bird population of Cameroon Mountain it is hard to say, but it is certain that many forms which are dealt with in the following pages are confined to one of the three main belts of vegetation :—The forest, the tree-fern, or the grass-country.

The main features of Cameroon Mountain may be described as follows :—

1. Sea-level to 3000 ft. : apparently well wooded ; but a certain amount of clearing has taken place.
2. 3000 to 7000 ft. : dense forest.

* A renowned botanical collector.

3. 7000 to 7500 ft.: tree-fern belt.
4. Above 7500 ft. the forest begins to give way to grass-country.
5. 8000 ft. and upwards.
 - (a) The first ridge of the Peak is reached, grass-grown and scarred by deep channels and cavernous fissures.
 - (b) Above the grass-country the lava-beds commence covered with a diminutive species of broom and with small heath-like plants.
 - (c) The summit of the Peak, 13,353 ft., is perfectly barren except for tufts of dark spongy moss, and is composed of fresh-looking ashes.

The forest region naturally claims the largest number of species, as it also covers the greater area; many more inhabit the grass-land and plateau above the forest, while several remarkable forms were discovered at the Peak itself, amongst which *Anthus cameroonensis* may be noted.

Amongst the English explorers who have made known the wealth of Cameroon Mountain, the names of Sir Richard Burton and Sir Harry Johnston, whose collections were described by Gray* and Shelley †, and in later years of Boyd Alexander, will stand out as the most prominent. In the magnificent collection which Alexander bequeathed to the British Museum almost all the rarer species are represented.

Swedish, Austrian, and German naturalists have been busy during recent years in Cameroon, and two notable scientific expeditions have been at work. The first complete ornithological work of importance is that of the Swede, Yngve Sjöstedt, who has written an excellent article entitled "Zur Ornithologie Kameruns" (Kong. Svensk. Vetenskaps-Akad. Handlingar, 1895, pp. 1-120).

Dr. Reichenow has published many short papers in the 'Ornithologische Monatsberichte,' but the most important contribution is the Report on the Ornithological Results of

* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. x. 1862, pp. 443-445.

† P. Z. S. 1887, pp. 122-126.

the German Cameroon Zoological-Botanical Expedition of 1908-9, published in Berlin (Mitt. Zool. Mus. v. 1911, pp. 205-258).

The explorers Dr. Preuss and Zenker have also sent fine collections from the Cameroon highlands to Europe.

A paper on a collection of birds is exceedingly dull reading unless some knowledge of the character of the country, from which the birds were obtained, is gained. I therefore make no apology for including extracts from Alexander's account of his explorations, by the kind permission of his brother, Mr. Herbert Alexander.

My thanks are due to Mr. Tom Iredale for his help in finding many references for me, to Mr. Claude Grant for allowing me to use the unpublished sheets of his MS., and to Mr. Wells for kindly putting the paper in systematic order.

At the end of this paper I have given a list of all the species known to have been obtained on or at the base of Cameroon Mountain.

As part of Cameroon Mountain I include for this purpose the shore-line from Victoria to Bibundi and inland as far north as south Barambi Lake (Richards), where the spurs of the mountain end (*vide* Map, Pl. VI.).

Boyd Alexander's account of Cameroon Mountain.

On March 26th we struck camp and went on board the 'Annobon,' which left for Victoria, where we arrived about 8 A.M. . . . The next day we made an early start and arrived at Buea about 11 o'clock. Altogether from Victoria the trek is about five hours along a good road, which ascends by gentle gradients. The altitude of Buea is 3000 feet. . . I made a camp in the best place I could find among some rather rank grass just above the station proper.

I left for the mountain on March 28th. Except where the Germans have cleared the ground above Buea for their cattle, the forest begins about a mile above the station. A two hours' strenuous pull through the forest in a north-westerly direction brought us to a clearing where a good bungalow

has been built I decided to work the forest from here, and made a camp just above the house. . . . Since arriving at Victoria it has rained every day, which is unusual here at this time of year. The rainy season does not commence till the end of June. We scarcely see anything of the sun up here. Depressing mists come over in great waves . . . blurring the trees to phantoms, and the shaggy tresses of lichen which stream from the boughs add to the weird effect. It is difficult under these conditions to get the skins to dry, and we have had to put the mammal skins over a wood-fire. The forest, which ascends to a height of something like 7000 feet, is very dense, and consequently I find the collecting work very difficult. I lose on the average half of what I shoot. I am now employing the men in cutting paths in all directions, which I think will give me better chances. . . . I shall not make a daily record of my work at Müssarka, one day is so very like another. . . . While I have been collecting the men have made a road to the top of the first ridge, the most difficult part of the ascent, being the steepest. This took eight days.

The mountain is divided into three ridges; the first, above the forest, is grass-grown and scarred by deep channels and cavernous fissures. Between the first and second ridges the course lies over old lava-beds interspersed with grass and a species of broom, a decorative shrub with small dark green leaves. . . . On the top of the second ridge a small plateau, about three-quarters of a mile in width, runs up to the base of the Peak itself.

On April 15th, the road being completed, we made an early start for the mountain with the intention of making a camp on the first ridge. . . . It is generally towards evening and the early morning that the hill is visible, and then it is that a fine panoramic view of the land below can be obtained; the Cameroon River and its many creeks intersecting a well-wooded country show out sharp and clear. . . . The ascent was successfully accomplished to the first ridge, which is about 8000 feet. Here I made a camp. The actual time taken from Müssarka was an hour and twenty-five minutes.

. . . The western portion of the mountain has much less of lava-beds and more of grass-land. Looking due west from the camp, about three miles distant, one sees the wood creeping up to a small peak, and directly behind this the small Cameroon Peak, which is also thickly wooded.

On April 17th I left to ascend the Peak, and reached the summit at two o'clock, the actual ascent taking one hour and fifty minutes. At the base of the Peak there are old lava-beds, where the stones are now thickly coated with a greenish lichen. A pretty red heather also is to be found growing in thick bunches. In the last portion of the ascent one sinks ankle-deep in fine ashes. The summit is a most forbidding-looking place, nothing more than a series of deep craters, or vast ash-pits would better describe them. There are at least five of these, and they are so fresh-looking that the ash might have been thrown up but yesterday. There are no weeds nor grass to tell their age, but here and there grow large tufts of a spongy, dark green moss. It was pretty cold, with a maximum temperature of 55° and minimum 50° at 2.30 p.m. Continual mists kept passing over us, but now and again the sun would part them and disclose to view the mountain below us, and even the blur of distant forest-land beyond.

We succeeded in creeping up to the highest point, which terminates in a kind of promontory, and is actually the rim of a very deep crater where the lava has made its exit. I . . . had to lie down to take a photograph of the land below, which showed a picturesque group of grass-covered mounds, or rather, extinct craters, lying to the west.

On the 18th of April José and I left to try and gain the small Cameroon Peak by following the first ridge in a due westerly direction, but it turned out to be farther off than it looked. After two hours we gained a wooded ravine. On the other side of this the forest-growth crept up the hill to cover the first small Peak, which I have already mentioned. The trees in this ravine were of scarecrow appearance, which was accentuated by the long tresses of lichen streaming from their limbs.

On April 23rd one of the Buea hunters arrived to help me finish the collecting here, especially to try and obtain a rare Francolin which seems to keep entirely to the forest growth above our camp. Often towards sundown we hear its loud cry in some steep valley above us. I feel convinced the bird is different from that found above Buea.

April 24th.—The hunter left early . . . and came back about midday with the bush-fowl I wanted. It is a remarkable species, and I think will be new to science*. In the meantime the men are making a path with the idea of reaching the small Cameroon Peak. The path runs along the edge of the forest-growth before the grass is reached.

The collecting is going on well. Several of the Fernando Po species, or, I hope, their near allies, have turned up . . . and within the last day or two I have, as it were, struck a new vein in bird-life here, and that is in the forest at an altitude of about 4000 feet. As soon as the road to the small hill is made, I shall leave Müssarka and make a camp in the forest to work the ground at this altitude.

On April 26th, the road having been finished, José and I started for the small hill, which we reached after a climb of an hour and forty minutes. I shall have to give up the idea of exploring the smaller Cameroon Peak; it is too far.

At the top of the hill we obtained a fine view of the Fernando Po Peak—my aneroid registered 8000 feet.

[Here follows an account of the great eruption of Cameroon Mountain in April 1909, which has already been published in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.]

Alexander continues:—

It was extremely fortunate that our work was practically finished when the earthquake happened, and I mean to leave now for Bituti, a small village about two hours from Victoria, so that José can go down and send off the collections by an English steamer.

On May 7th left for Buca, and on the 9th shifted our camp close to the edge of the forest. . . . To the south

* This proved to be the case. It has been named *Francolinus camerunensis* Alex. See p. 481.

there is always a fine panoramic view to be obtained, the whole country mapped out below one, and then the sea beyond. . . . My chief object is to work the lowest portion of the forest, and then start for the Manenguba Range*.

Systematic List.

1. *Francolinus camerunensis*.

Francolinus camerunensis Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xxv. 1909, p. 12 : Cameroon Mt. ; id. p. 125.

a. ♀. Cameroon Mt., 7000 ft. 24.iv.09. (Type of the species.)

b-d. ♂ ♀ ad. et ♀ [? ♂ imm.] Cameroon Mt. 8.v.09.

This interesting Francolin was described several years ago by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant on behalf of Boyd Alexander. A very full description of the type (a female) appeared in the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, p. 12. Later, on p. 125 of the same volume, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant gave a description of the adult male and what he considered to be the immature male, and remarks :—"At first sight one is led to believe that the male of *F. camerunensis* represents a quite distinct species, for the plumage is very different from that of the female type ; but along with the adult male Mr. Alexander procured a second adult female similar to the type, as well as an immature male bird (which has been marked "♀," obviously an error). This latter specimen, which is in partially adult male plumage, clearly proves the relationship between the two adult birds. A parallel instance of this difference in the sexes among African Francolins is to be found in *F. hildebrandti* and *F. johnstoni*,"

When first I examined the four birds mentioned, and before I had read Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's remarks in the 'Bulletin,' I had certainly formed a different opinion as to the relationships of the birds in question to that at which he had arrived, believing the females to be young birds. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, who is well known as an authority on the game birds of the world, assures me that the opinion

* This he did on the 21st of May, 1909 ; the narrative of that part of his journey will be continued in Part V.

I had formed was erroneous and I therefore bow to his superior knowledge on this subject. The point seems worth mentioning so that others may avoid falling into the same error, as I apparently had done myself.

Concerning this species Alexander writes from his camp on Cameroon Mountain as follows :—

“April 23rd.—Herr Martens . . . has kindly sent me up one of the Buea hunters to help me to finish the collecting here, especially to try and obtain a rare Francolin, which seems to keep entirely to the forest-growth above our camp. Often towards sundown we hear its loud cry in some valley above us. I feel convinced the bird is different from that found above Buea. The hunter, who knows a good deal about the animals and birds of these parts, is of the same opinion.

“April 24th.—The hunter left camp early with one of my 12-bores, and came back about midday with the bush-fowl I wanted. It is a remarkable species and I think will be new to science.”

In a later note Alexander accentuates the fact that this Francolin is *very* rare, has a very loud cry, and frequents the thick forest around and below Buea, but is not found above.

2. *Vinago calva*.

Columba calva Temm. & Knip, Pig. 1811, p. 35, pl. vii.:
Loango (French Congo).

a. ♂ ad. Cameroon Mt. 10. v. 09.

b. ♂ ad. „ „ 15. v. 09.

Much confusion appears to have arisen over the West African Fruit-Pigeons. The typical locality from which Temminck described *V. calva* is Loango in the French Congo, and I may state at once that this is the only form of *V. calva* which I recognise, I cannot distinguish *Vinago calva nudirostris*, which Swainson described from Senegal, neither can I recognise *Vinago calva sharpei* described by Reichenow. On this question I have come to the same conclusion as Mr. Claude Grant, who has given his reasons

for rejecting these two subspecies in the 'Ibis,' 1915, p. 37. I shall not therefore discuss the matter further.

[Found sparingly distributed in the forest above Buca.—B. A.]

3. *Columba arquatrix sjöstedti*.

Columba sjöstedti Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1898, p. 138 : Cameroon Mt.

a-f. ♂ ♀ ad. et ♀ imm. (Nos. 1-5, 10). Cameroon Mt. 29th March-31st April, '09.

C. a. sjöstedti is distinguished from typical *C. arquatrix* by its smaller size and by having the crown of the head uniform grey. Moreover, it is much more closely spotted on the underparts.

[Not common, found in the high altitudes above 6000 feet.—B. A.]

4. *Haplopelia simplex inornata*.

Haplopelia inornata Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 221 : Buca, Cameroon Mt.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 4). Cameroon Mt. 12. iv. 09.

b. ♀ ad. (No. 1). „ „ 22. iv. 09.

c. ♀ ad. (No. 3). „ „ 23. iv. 09.

d. ♀ ad. (No. 2). „ „ 25. iv. 09.

Since writing on the birds of Prince's Island, St. Thomas, and Annobon, I have spent a considerable time in working at the members of the genus *Haplopelia*. I have had to practically monograph the entire group, and the results will be published in a separate paper in the next number of the 'Ibis.' I have there gone very fully into the question of the validity of each species, and shall not therefore touch on the matter here.

As the male has never apparently been described I append the following :—

Adult male. Forehead white, becoming greyer towards the crown. Occiput darker grey than the crown, and viewed in certain lights appearing brilliant green and in others shining amethystine, which colour extends on to the hind-neck, sides of the neck, and upper part of the mantle.

On the lower part of the mantle the feathers are brown at the base followed by a wide band of deep purplish-blue and broadly margined with shining peacock-green. Rest of the upperparts, including the wings and middle pair of tail-feathers, purplish-brown glossed with amethystine. Outer pairs of tail-feathers blackish, very broadly tipped with dove-grey on both webs. Throat white. Entire underparts grey including the under tail-coverts, becoming whitish on the belly. Breast glossed with pinkish or greenish according to the angle in which the light falls upon the plumage. Scapulars and under wing-coverts sooty-brown.

Culmen 13 mm.; wing 147; tail 125; tarsus 28.

[Specimen described: No. 4. ♂ ad. Cameroon Mt. 12. iv. 09. Boyd Alexander Coll.]

Adult female. Forehead grey, the feathers of the crown, occiput, sides of the neck, and upper part of mantle tipped with shining amethystine or emerald-green. The feathers of the lower part of the mantle brown at the base followed by a band of shining emerald-green and tipped with amethystine. Rest of the upperparts olive-brown, including the middle pair of tail-feathers. Outer tail-feathers blackish broadly tipped *on the inner web only* with dusky-grey. Chin whitish; cheeks grey-brown. Entire underparts cinnamon-brown, becoming pale cinnamon on the under tail-coverts and whitish on the middle of the belly. Underside of the wing grey-brown; under wing-coverts sooty-brown.

Culmen 13 mm.; wing 148; tail 122; tarsus 27.

[Specimen described: No. 3. ♀ ad. Cameroon Mt. 23. iv. 09. Boyd Alexander Coll.]

From the above descriptions it will be seen that the Cameroon Pigeon is only subspecifically distinct from *Haplopelia simplex*.

[Rare, found in the forest above Müssarka.—B. A.]

5. *Strix nuchale*.

Syrnium nuchale Sharpe, Ibis, 1870, p. 487: Fantec Country, Gold Coast.

a, b. ♂ ♀. Cameroon Mt. 24. iv. 09.

S. nuchale takes the place of *S. woodfordi* in West Africa.

Sharpe described the type of *S. nuchale* out of a collection of birds from the Fantee Country, but does not give any particulars of the specimen which first came into his hands.

[Found in the forest near Buea.—B. A.]

6. *Colius striatus nigricollis*.

Colius nigricollis Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vii. 1817, p. 378: Malimbe* (Portuguese Congo).

Colius nigricapalis Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 180: Buea.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 3). Buea. 18. v. 09.

b. ♀ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 23. iv. 09.

Mr. Claude Grant, in his paper in the present number of the 'Ibis,' has monographed the races of *Colius striatus*.

Dr. Reichenow (*vide supra*) described a Mouse-bird from the actual locality in which Alexander obtained his specimens, but this subspecies cannot be upheld. I agree with Mr. C. Grant in uniting the birds from Cameroon Mountain with *Colius striatus nigricollis*, which subspecies ranges from Cameroon to Angola and eastwards to Niam Niam.

[Found at Buea and up to Müssarka, where it is not common.—B. A.]

7. *Hapaloderma vittatum camerunense*.

Apaloderma vittatum camerunense Reichw. Vög. Afr. ii. 1902, p. 216: Cameroon.

* There appear to be three places of this name which can be spelt in various ways, *i. e.*, Malimba, Malimbe, or Malemba, etc.:

1. At the mouth of the Sanaga River in Cameroon.

2. On the Sankuro River in the Lualaba District of the Belgian Congo.

3. On the coast of Kabinda or Portuguese Congo, lying between Gaboon and the mouth of the Congo River.

The latter is almost certainly the place from which the type of *C. s. nigricollis* was obtained. A Mons. Perrin, of Bordeaux, collected there in the early part of the 19th Century, and his birds were described by Levaillant and Vieillot.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 12. v. 09.

b. ♂ ad. (No. 2). „ „ 18. v. 09.

Hapaloderma vittatum (Shelley) was described from specimens collected at Mamboio, German East Africa. Dr. Reichenow distinguishes the form found in Cameroon as a subspecies, on account of its smaller size, wing 110–120 mm. as against 123–130 mm. in *H. vittatum*.

The examples of *H. v. camerunense* obtained by Alexander have wing-measurements of 113 and 114 mm. respectively, whereas specimens of typical *H. vittatum* in the British Museum bear out, and even exceed, Dr. Reichenow's measurements; the wing of a bird from Nyasaland measuring as much as 133 mm.

[Found in the forest above and to the east of Buca, not found to the west.—B. A.]

8. *Cuculus solitarius*.

Cuculus solitarius Steph. Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. ix. p. 84 : Camdeboo Mts. (Cape Colony).

a, b. ♂ ♂ ad. (Nos. 1, 2). Cameroon Mt. 25. iv. 09.

Stephen founded his description of *Cuculus solitarius* on Levaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique, p. 35, pl. 5," in which the type locality is given as ". . . le pays des Caffres jusqu'à l'entrée du Camdeboo," *e. g.* the Camdeboo or Compass Mountains in Cape Colony.

The two specimens obtained by Alexander differ in no way from typical examples.

[Found in the forest just above Buca.—B. A.]

9. *Centropus monachus fischeri*.

Centropus fischeri Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1887, p. 517 : Niaktaschi (N.E. Victoria Nyanza).

a. ♀ ad. (No. 1). Buca. 9. v. 09.

I have recently had the opportunity of looking over the large series of *Centropus monachus* in the British Museum with Mr. Claude Grant, who is engaged in working out the very important collection obtained by Mr. Willoughby Lowe in East Africa. Mr. Grant is carefully determining the geographical range of almost every species contained in this

enormous collection, together with its various subspecies, and I have to thank him for allowing me to look through his valuable manuscript.

Centropus monachus was described by Rüppell (Neue Wirb. p. 57, pl. 21. fig. 2, 1845) from Kulla, Abyssinia (see Map, 'Ibis,' 1913, pl. xii.), and is confined to north-east Africa.

Westward of the Nile Valley its place is taken by *Centropus m. fischeri* Reichw., distinguished from the typical race by its darker colouring.

Two subspecies have been described by Neumann from West Africa, i. e. *Centropus monachus angolensis*, from north Angola, and *Centropus monachus occidentalis*, from the Ogowe River, both of which Mr. Claude Grant considers are synonymous with *C. m. fischeri*. The birds obtained by Alexander must therefore be referred to this subspecies.

10. *Turacus persa*.

Cuculus persa Linn. Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 171 : Guinea.

a. ♂ ad. Buea, Cameroon Mt. 12. v. 09.

In my opinion *T. persa* ranges from Senegambia south to the mouth of the Congo River. Dr. Reichenow has divided this Turaco into two races, and considers that the range of typical *T. persa* extends from Cameroon to Landana. The bird from "Upper Guinea," i. e. Senegambia to Cameroon, he calls *T. p. büttneri*, and separates it from *T. persa* on the grounds that the violet-blue back and tail are a little "purer" in colour and that the wing-coverts are less copper-brown. An examination of over twenty specimens in the British Museum from the two localities has convinced me that Dr. Reichenow formed his conclusions too hastily, and that there is not the slightest excuse for separating the forms from "Upper and Lower Guinea."

11. *Turacus meriani*.

Turacus meriani Rüpp. Arch. Nat. 1851, p. 319 : Gaboon (cf. Verreaux, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1851, p. 257) ; Schleg. Western. Toerako's, pl. 8.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Cameroon Mt. 30.iii.09.

Rüppell originally described this bird "from an unknown locality." The brothers Verreaux appear to have been the first to assign a habitat to this species, when in the *Rev. et Mag. Zool.* (op. cit.) they describe under the name *T. persa* what must undoubtedly have been an example of *Turacus meriani*; this specimen was obtained in Gaboon.

In the British Museum there are sixteen examples of this species from the following localities:—Gaboon, Cameroon, Fernando Po, and Southern Nigeria.

[Common.—B. A.]

12. *Corythæola cristata.*

Musophaga cristata Vieill. *Analyse*, 1816, p. 68: Africa.

a, b. ♀ ♀ ad. Cameroon Mt. 26.iv.09.

13. *Gymnobucco calvus.*

Bucco calvus Lafr. *Rev. Zool.* 1841, p. 241: West Africa.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 2). Cameroon Mt. 28.iii.09.

c. ♀ ad. (No. 3). " " 29.iii.09.

d. ♀ ad. (No. 4). " " 10.v.09.

When Shelley wrote the *Catalogue of Birds*, vol. xix., he believed that *G. peli* and *G. calvus* were one and the same species.

G. calvus has been kept distinct by recent writers, and I think this is the more correct view. *G. peli* has a very prominent frontal tuft of bristles and a smaller bill. Mr. G. L. Bates gives excellent reason for considering the two forms to be distinct (*vide Ibis*, 1909, p. 17).

[Found in the forest near Buea.—B. A.]

14. *Barbatula leucolaima.*

Barbatula leucolaima Verr. *Rev. et Mag. Zool.* 1851, p. 263: West Africa.

a. ♂ (No. 1). Buea, Cameroon Mt. 18.v.09.

This specimen is rather larger than usual and has a wing-measurement of 53 mm., thereby approaching examples

of *B. l. mfumbiri* Ogilvie-Grant, which have wing-measurements of 55–59 mm.

15. *Indicator conirostris*.

Melignotheres conirostris Cassin, Proc. Acad. Philad. 1856, p. 156 : Moonda River (Gaboon).

a. ♀ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 19. iv. 09.

b. ♀ ad. (No. 2). „ „ 25. iv. 09.

c. ♀ ad. (No. 3). „ „ 11. v. 09.

This Honey-guide is met with in Cameroon and in Gaboon north of the Ogowe River, but does not occur in any of the islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

[Rare.—B. A.]

16. *Prodotiscus insignis*.

Heterodes insignis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Philad. 1856, p. 157 ; id. 1859, pl. i. fig. 2 : Moonda River (Gaboon).

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 23. iv. 09.

This remarkable little bird was first discovered on the Moonda River by Du Chaillu, and the type is preserved in the Philadelphia Museum. It is evidently a very rare species, and the example obtained by Alexander is the only specimen from West Africa in the British Museum.

Three allied species have been described from various districts in East Africa which, when more material is available, will probably turn out to be subspecies of *P. insignis*, which is the oldest name.

P. insignis Cassin, is the only form described from West Africa up to the present time. Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant has kindly permitted me to look through a fine collection of birds (not yet the property of the British Museum) recently obtained by Mr. G. L. Bates from southern Cameroon. In this collection I have found another example of *P. insignis*, which Mr. Bates procured on the River Ja.

Thanks to Mr. Alexander and Mr. Bates, there is now in the British Museum a very fine working collection from Cameroon.

[In the forest above Buea ; rare.—B. A.]

17. *Dendropicus lafresnayei*.

Dendropicos lafresnayi Malh. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1849, p. 533: ? Africa.

a. ♀ ad. (No. 1). Buea, Cameroon Mt. 10. v. 09.

Sharpe has separated the Cameroon bird as *D. camerunensis*. So far as I can see from an examination of the specimens in the British Museum, the Cameroon race is indistinguishable from typical *D. lafresnayei*. I notice that Mr. G. L. Bates, who is well acquainted with the birds of southern Cameroon (the type of *D. camerunensis* was described from the River Ja and obtained by Mr. Bates), does not keep up the name in his paper, 'Ibis,' 1909, p. 21. Mr. Claude Grant was likewise unable to separate the Cameroon bird (*vide* Ibis, 1915, p. 461).

[Obtained at Buea, but not found above.—B. A.]

18. *Mesopicus johnstoni*.

Poliopicus johnstoni Shelley, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 122: Cameroon Mt. (6000 ft.).

a. ♂ ad. (No. 2). Cameroon Mt. 11. iv. 09.

b. ♀ ad. (No. 1). " " 29. iii. 09.

c. ♂ ad. (No. 3). " " 31. iii. 09.

d. ♂ ad. (No. 5). " " 1. iv. 09.

e. ♀ ad. (No. 4). " " 9. iv. 09.

f. ♂ imm. (No. 6) " " 6. v. 09.

g, h. ♂ ♂ ad. (Nos. 7, 9). " " 11. v. 09.

k. ♀ ad. (No. 8) " " 16. v. 09.

This species was only represented in the British Museum by two specimens, the types collected by Sir Harry Johnston and described by Shelley in 1887. Shelley pointed out that the species is remarkable for having the underparts uniform in colour without any indication of stripes. The large series which Alexander has now procured bear out the original description.

The bird is evidently confined to the high forest of the Cameroon Range.

[Rare in the forest.—B. A.]

19. *Campothera tullbergi*.

Campothera tullbergi Sjöstedt, Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 313 : Itoki Na N'Golo (Cameroon).

a. ♂ ad. (No. 2). Cameroon Mt. 11. v. 09.

b. ♂ ad. (No. 1). „ „ 12. v. 09.

This fine *Campothera* was discovered by Sjöstedt at Itoki, which is situated north of Ekuudu. (See Map, Pl. VI.)

It is new to the British Museum Collection, and is probably confined to the Cameroon Mountain district.

The bird is figured by Sjöstedt in the Sv. Ak. Handl. xxvii. 1895, pl. iv. fig. 1, but the plate is not by any means a good one. It shows, however, the red patch at the bend of the wing, which is almost concealed when the wings are folded.

[Rare; found in the forest above Buea.—B. A.]

20. *Psalidoprocne fuliginosa*.

Psalidoprocne fuliginosa Shelley, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 123 : Cameroon Mt.

a. ♂ (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 6. iv. 09.

b. ♀ (No. 2). „ „ 13. iv. 09.

c. ♂ (No. 3). Buea, Cameroon Mt. 12. v. 09.

This species appears to be confined to the Cameroon Mountain district, where it has been obtained at Buea, Victoria, Mann's Spring, and Bibundi, the last-mentioned place situated on the coast. (See Map, Pl. VI.)

[Found on the mountain and also around Buea.—B. A.]

21. *Alseonax murinus obscurus*.

Alseonax obscura Sjöstedt, Orn. Monatsber. 1893, p. 43 : Cameroon Mt.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 2). Cameroon Mt. 31. iv. 09.

c. ♀ (No. 3). Buea. 10. v. 09.

This is another of the many forms which are apparently confined to the Cameroon and Manenguba Mountains. Although described as a species, it can certainly only be considered subspecifically distinct from *A. murinus* from east Africa. The underparts are slightly less brown and the upperside greyer in the Cameroon bird.

[Common up to 8000 feet in the forest.—B. A.]

22. *Trochocercus albiventris*.

Trochocercus albiventris Sjöstedt, Orn. Monatsber. 1893, p. 43 : Cameroon Mt.

<i>a.</i> ♀ ad. (No. 6).	Cameroon Mt.	2. iv. 09.
<i>b, c.</i> ♂ ♂ ad. (Nos. 4, 5).	„ „	3. iv. 09.
<i>d, e.</i> ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 3).	„ „	7. iv. 09.
<i>f.</i> ♂ ad. (No. 2).	„ „	12. iv. 09.

T. albiventris is closely allied to *T. albonotatus* Sharpe, but may at once be recognised by having the tail uniformly coloured.

This adds another species to the already very large number of forms of which Cameroon Mountain is the type locality.

[Common in the forest from Buea upwards.—B. A.]

23. *Elminia teresita*.

Elminia teresita Antinori, Catalogo, 1861, p. 50 : Djur, Bahr el Ghazal.

a. ♀. (No. 1). Buea, Cameroon Mt. 10. v. 09.

Reichenow includes *E. teresita* in the synonymy of *E. longicauda* (Swains.), but I do not agree with him in this; the very much whiter belly of *E. teresita* is alone sufficient reason for separating the two forms. Dr. Reichenow indiscriminately “lumps” species and subspecies which he has not had an opportunity of examining, under one heading, and has thus caused endless confusion for workers on African birds. Antinori obtained the type of *E. teresita* at Djur, Bahr el Ghazal, in 1861. The species ranges over the greater part of central Africa.

24. *Platystira cyanea*.

Muscicapa cyanea Müll. L. N. S. Suppl. 1776, p. 170 : Senegal.

a, b. ♂ ad. et ♀ imm. (Nos. 3, 1). Cameroon Mt. 13. iv. 09.

c. ♂ ad. (No. 2). „ „ 19. iv. 09.

[Not common.—B. A.]

25. *Cryptolopha camerunensis*.

Cryptolopha camerunensis Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xxv. 1909, p. 13 : Peak of Cameroon.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1).	Cameroon Mt.	23. iv. 09.	Type of the species.
b. ♂ ad. (No. 3).	„	„	11. v. 09.
c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 2, 4).	„	„	12. v. 09.
e. ♀ ad. (No. 5).	„	„	16. v. 09.

In the original description of this interesting species it is said to be "Nearly allied to *C. herberti* Alex. from Fernando Po, but the eyebrow-stripe and cheeks are dull soiled white, and the throat is white slightly tinged with rufous, whereas in the latter these parts are pale rust-colour."

[Found in the forest just above Buea.—B. A.]

26. *Smithornis camerunensis*.

Smithornis camerunensis Sharpe, Ibis, 1905, p. 469 :
River Ja, S. Cameroon.

a. ♂ imm. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 12. v. 09.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant has already cleared up the confusion which existed over this species (*vide* Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. 1910, p. 400).

The specimen which Alexander has now obtained is particularly interesting for two reasons. First, it is the only example from the Cameroon highlands ; secondly, it is the first young bird to be collected.

Compared with an adult male, it differs in having the underparts more creamy-white and the wide black shaft-streaks on the breast and sides duller and so less conspicuous ; the under tail-coverts are not streaked. The most remarkable difference is exhibited on the upperparts, which are uniform olive, washed with rufous and not streaked in any way. Moreover, the white patch in the middle of the back is absent, only a single white feather showing when the feathers of the back are raised. The bill, which is blackish, is tipped with yellow on both the upper and under mandible.

I am not at all certain that *S. camerunensis* should not be considered only a subspecies of *S. capensis*.

[Found in the forest above and to the east of Buea, not found to the west.—B. A.]

27. *Graucalus cæsius preussi*.

Graucalus preussi Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 183 : Buca, Cameroon Mt.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 24. iv. 09.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 2, 3). „ „ 11. v. 09.

d. ♀ ad. (No. 4). „ „ 12. v. 39.

This interesting Cuckoo-Shrike is very similar in appearance to *G. cæsius* and *G. c. purus*. It is distinguished from each by its smaller size : the wings of the two males obtained by Alexander measure 113 and 114 mm., and of the females 111 and 116 mm. respectively.

Mr. W. L. Selater (Shelley, Birds of Africa, vol. v. pp. 221-224) gives the range of these three Cuckoo-Shrikes as follows :—

Graucalus cæsius : type loc. Kaffraria. Ranges from Cape Colony into Pondoland, Natal, and Zululand.

Graucalus cæsius purus : type loc. Mt. Elgon. Ranges over central and eastern Africa from the Nyasa-Tanganyika plateau to Abyssinia.

Graucalus cæsius preussi : type loc. Buca : “inhabits Cameroon.”

The female specimen of *G. c. preussi*, which Mr. Selater mentions as having been obtained by Alexander in Fernando Po, is possibly correctly referred to this species, but appears to be of a lighter grey colour throughout. It must be remarked, however, that the bird was obtained in Fernando Po in November, whereas the series with which I have compared it was secured in May.

The wing of the Fernando Po bird is slightly larger than the largest female from the mainland and measures 118 mm. When a series is available it may therefore prove to be distinct on the grounds that it is larger and paler.

[Found in the forest above Buca, not in the higher altitudes.—B. A.]

28. *Bleda poliocephala*.

Xenocichla poliocephala Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 189 : Buca, Cameroon Mt.

a-d. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4). Cameroon Mt. 11. v. 09.

B. poliocephala is a very beautiful species, with the throat white and rest of the underparts golden yellow. The head is grey forming a distinct cap, and the rest of the upperside olive-green. As is usual with this genus, the male is very much larger than the female, and has a wing-measurement of 107 mm. as against 91.5 in the female. The species is apparently confined to Cameroon Mountain.

[Found in the forest above Buea ; not common.—B. A.]

29. *Bleda tephrolæma*.

Trichophorus tephrolæma Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. x 1862, p. 444: Cameroon Mt.

a-d. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5). Cameroon Mt. 28. iii. 09.

e, f. ♂ ♂ ad. (Nos. 4, 6). " " 31. iii. 09.

I have been unable to separate specimens of *B. tephrolæma* from Fernando Po from typical examples from the Cameroon Mts.; the latter are, however, on an average slightly larger and possibly a little lighter on the underside. The difference is so slight that the island form is best united with that of the mainland.

[Very common in the forest.—B. A.]

30. *Bleda poensis*.

Phyllostrophus poensis Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xiii. 1903, p. 35: Fernando Po.

a. [♀] ♂ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 23. iv. 09.

b. ♀ ad. (No. 3). " " 9. v. 09.

c. ♀ ad. (No. 2). " " 12. v. 09.

This is the first occasion upon which *B. poensis* has been obtained on the mainland.

Considerable differences in size exist between the two sexes, the males being larger in every way than the females. Specimen (No. 1), although said by the collector to be a female, is obviously a male bird, with the wing measuring 87 mm. as against 73 and 79 in the hens.

[Found in the forest near Buea, but not in the higher altitudes.—B. A.]

31. *Turdinus monachus*.

Turdinus monachus Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 193: Buea, Cameroon Mt.

a-l. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1-12). Cameroon Mt. 30. iii.-12. v. 09.

A large series of this interesting species was obtained, but two only were females.

The wing-measurements of the ten males vary from 63-70 mm., and the two females measure 67-68 mm.

In the 'Vögel Afrikas,' vol. iii. p. 741, Dr. Reichenow includes *T. claudei* Alexander in the synonymy of *T. monachus*. I have compared a series of the two forms (including the type of *T. claudei*) and agree with Alexander in considering that the Fernando Po bird is distinct, although at the time when he named this species he was evidently unaware of the existence of *T. monachus*.

The bird from Fernando Po may be distinguished by having the grey of the head and mantle extending much further down the back, these feathers are also longer and "looser" than in *T. monachus*. On the underside the feathers of the flanks and thighs are of a duller rufous-brown. I consider the Fernando Po bird a subspecies of *T. monachus*, and it should therefore be known as *Turdinus monachus claudei*.

[Common in the high altitudes in the forest 7000-8000 ft. The male has a pretty warbler-like song which is loud for the size of the bird.—B.A.]

32. *Turdus nigrilorum*.

Turdus nigrilorum Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 194: Buea, Cameroon Mt.

a-h. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1-8). Cameroon Mt. 28. iii.-24. iv. 09.

The above series of beautifully made skins of this Thrush is a most welcome addition to the national collection.

T. nigrilorum was described by Dr. Reichenow from the Cameroon Mountain, and appears to be confined to this district and the surrounding country. Specimens have been recorded from Buea on the lower slopes of the mountain and from Junge. It has also been obtained in the Manenguba Range,

Turdus nigrilorum has been kept as a species by Dr. Reichenow, while *T. lugubris* Bodd. (= *T. chiguancoides* Seebohm), which it so closely resembles, is reckoned to be a subspecies of *T. pelios*. This I do not agree with, and when the African forms of the genus *Turdus* have been worked out, *Turdus nigrilorum* will most certainly be relegated to subspecific rank. It appears to be only a representative race in Cameroon of the Senegambian Thrush, figured in Seebohm's Monograph of the Turdidæ, vol. i. pl. lxxviii.

[Widely distributed in the forest.—B. A.]

33. *Turdus crossleyi*.

Turdus crossleyi Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871, p. 607, pl. 47: Cameroon Mt.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 18.v.09.

The rediscovery of this very rare Thrush on Cameroon Mountain is one of the most interesting results of the expedition. An adult specimen of *Turdus crossleyi* was obtained by Crossley in 1871, and since that date has remained the only example known. It is very curious that Sir Harry Johnston, Zenker, Sjöstedt, and other less famous collectors should have failed to obtain the bird again. The example now secured by Alexander is a fine adult male, similar in every way to the type, of which the sex was not ascertained. *T. crossleyi* has been very well figured in Seebohm's Monograph of the Turdidæ (vol. i. pl. xii. p. 37).

34. *Cossypha isabellæ*.

Cossypha isabellæ Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) vol. x. 1862, p. 443: Cameroon Mts.

a. ♀ imm. (No. 7).	Cameroon Mt.	28.iii.09.
b, c. ♂ ad. et ♂ imm. (Nos. 8, 9).	„ „	29.iii.09.
d, e. ♂ ad. et ♀ imm. (Nos. 2, 5).	„ „	30.iii.09.
f. ♂ imm. (No. 3).	„ „	3.iv.09.
g, h. ♂ ad. et ♂ imm. (Nos. 6(a), 6(b)).	„ „	4.iv.09.
k. ♂ ad. (No. 1).	„ „	7.iv.09.
l. ♂ ad. (No. 10).	„ „	9.v.09.

The birds in the above list marked "immature" differ from the adults in having the heads greyer and the general

colour of the upperparts lighter. They do not show any other signs of immaturity. The series obtained by Alexander is a very fine one. *C. isabellæ* was named by Gray in honour of Lady Isabel Burton, who first brought examples of the species to this country.

[Found from above Buea to the limits of forest-growth.—
B. A.]

35. *Alethe poliothorax*.

Alethe poliothorax Reichw. Orn. Monatsber. 1900, p. 6 :
Bangwa, in N.W. Cameroon.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. ♂ ad. (No. 2). | Cameroon Mt. | 14. iv. 09. |
| b. ♀ ad. (No. 1). | „ „ | 24. iv. 09. |
| c. ♂ ad. (No. 3). | „ „ | 12. v. 09. |
| d. ♂ ad. (No. 4). | „ „ | 16. v. 09. |

This rare Robin-Chat was described from Bangwa, a district in north-west Cameroon situated about 125 miles north of Cameroon Mountain.

Its range is peculiar. It next turned up, as might be expected, in Fernando Po, where Alexander obtained a single bird (the type of *A. moori* Alex.), which has since been shown by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant and Dr. Reichenow to be synonymous.

Two examples obtained in the Mubuku Valley at 7000–8000 ft. by the Ruwenzori Expedition undoubtedly belong to this species. It was not met with in the Congo Forests.

Until Alexander obtained the bird on Cameroon Mountain, it had not previously been recorded from there.

[Rare, distributed from Buea upwards. Most difficult to obtain, keeping always to the thick undergrowth, where it creeps about in a mouse-like fashion, uttering at intervals a series of loud notes. It was found breeding.—B. A.]

36. *Saxicola salax pallidigula*.

Pratincola pallidigula Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892,
p. 194 : Buea, Cameroon Mt.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| a. ♂ ad. (No. 8). | Cameroon Peak. | 28. iii. 09. |
| b, c. ♂ ♂ imm. (Nos. 3, 7). | „ „ | 16. iv. 09. |
| d. ♀ ad. (No. 1). | „ „ | 16. iv. 09. |

- e. ♀ ad. (No. 6). Cameroon Peak. 17. iv. 09.
 f. ♀ ad. (No. 2). " " 21. iv. 09.
 g. ♂ ad. (No. 5). " " 27. iv. 09.
 h. ♂ ad. (No. 4). " " 31. iv. 09.

This slightly larger race of *S. salax* was described by Dr. Reichenow from specimens obtained by Dr. Preuss on Cameroon Mt., from 2200–2700 metres.

It appears to be confined to Cameroon, but is said to have been obtained by Burton in Fernando Po.

In the Report on the Ruwenzori Collection (Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. 1910, p. 376), Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant writing under *Pratincola salax* Verr. says:—"From typical *P. salax* from Gaboon Dr. Reichenow has separated the bird found at Buea, Cameroon Peak, under the name of *P. pallidigula*, disregarding the fact that Captain Shelley's name *P. axillaris* was given to the bird from the same locality (Cameroon, 7000 ft.) and has many years' priority." In a paper "On Birds from Cameroon" published by Shelley in the Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 125, he certainly records *P. axillaris* from Cameroon Mt. (8000 ft.), but this is not the type locality of the species, which was described from Mt. Kilimanjaro (7000 ft.), *vide* P. Z. S. 1884, p. 556. Reichenow's name *P. pallidigula* must therefore stand for the Cameroon Chat.

The immature birds have the feathers of the upperparts tipped with brown and of the throat tipped with black.

In the series obtained by Alexander the chief difference between it and typical *S. salax* is in size.

The wing-measurements of the three adult males from Cameroon Mountain are as follows: 80, 78, 76 mm.; and of the females, 77, 75, 72 mm.

It is also noticeable that the chestnut breast-band is duller chestnut in colour and somewhat wider in *S. s. pallidigula* than in *S. s. salax*. The width of the chest-patch is always a somewhat variable character in Chats of the same species, but in *S. s. pallidigula* the narrowest band is 17 mm. wide, while in ten examples of *S. s. salax* in the British Museum the widest chest-band measures only 10 mm. In two male examples from the Mauenguba Mountains, which will be

treated of in my next paper, the birds are slightly smaller and have the breasts of a paler chestnut colour.

[Found on the Peak and as far as Miissarka, alt. 6800 ft.—B. A.]

37. *Cisticola discolor*.

Cisticola discolor, Sjöstedt, Orn. Monatsber. 1893, p. 84 :
Cameroon Mt.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1).	Cameroon Mt.	28. iii. 09.
b-e. ♂ ♂ ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6).	„ „	13. iv. 09.
f. ♀ ad. (No. 4).	„ „	22. iv. 09.
g. ♂ ad.	„ „	17. v. 09.

This fine Grass-Warbler appears to be confined to Cameroon Mountain, where the type was obtained at Mann's Spring, 7000 ft., and described by Sjöstedt. Two examples in the British Museum collected by Sir Harry Johnston in 1886 had been wrongly referred to *Cisticola ruficapilla* Fraser. The series obtained by Alexander is a very valuable one.

[Found at an altitude of 7000 ft. Breeding. It has a loud penetrating song.—B. A.]

38. *Cisticola rufopileata*.

Cisticola rufopileata Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1891, p. 69 :
Nún River (Cameroon).

a. ♂ ad. Buea, Cameroon Mt. 17. v. 09.

The range of *C. rufopileata* is said by Reichenow to extend from the Niger to Angola. It appears that Reichenow renamed the bird obtained by Fraser on the "River Nún, western Africa" which Fraser called "*Drymoica ruficapilla*" (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1843, p. 16). Fraser's name was, however, preoccupied for the South African *D. ruficapilla* Sm., but his type locality "Nún River" must stand, as Reichenow did not describe the same bird from a different locality but only renamed Fraser's bird.

39. *Bradypterus camerunensis*.

Bradypterus camerunensis Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xxv. 1909, p. 19 : Peak of Cameroon.

- a. ♂. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt., 7000 ft. 5. iv. 09. Type
of the species.
- b. ♂ imm. (No. 4). „ „ 10. iv. 09.
- c. ♂ ad. (No. 2). „ „ 11. iv. 09.
- d. ♂ imm. (No. 3). „ „ 24. iv. 09.

The type-specimen of this fine new form was sent from Cameroon by Boyd Alexander to Ogilvie-Grant, who exhibited the bird on his behalf at the November meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club in 1909.

In the original description *B. camerunensis* is compared with *B. brachypterus* (Vieill.) and with *B. sylvaticus*. It most nearly resembles the former, "but the upperparts are much darker brown, with but little trace of rufous, and the spotting on the upper chest is much fainter." A notable distinction is that *B. camerunensis* has only ten tail-feathers, whereas in *B. brachypterus* and *B. sylvaticus* there are twelve.

Specimens No. 3 and 4 are not fully adult and are each in a different stage of plumage.

No. 3 is almost similar to the type-specimen, but has not entirely lost the spotting on the breast which is almost obsolete in the fully adult bird. Moreover, it is a shade darker on the underside. It has, however, practically assumed the adult plumage which is perfectly fresh, and in consequence the bird is more richly coloured than the type, which is a little worn. The wing of this bird is fully grown.

Specimen No. 4 is quite a young bird and is so different from the adult that I shall describe it:—

Immature. Differs from the adult in having the upperparts of a darker brown. Chin and throat greenish-buff, the feathers on the upper breast tipped with earth-brown which gives to it a somewhat spotted appearance; lower breast, flanks, and thighs earth-brown, belly yellowish-buff.

The measurements of the two adult birds are: bill 12.5 mm.; wing 57-59; tail 56; tarsus 23.

[Rare, breeding, shy, extremely difficult to observe, always threading its way through the thick growth. The

male utters a loud penetrating note. It is found from 3000 to 8000 feet.—B. A.]

40. *Calamocichla plebeia*.

Calamocichla plebeia Reichw. Orn. Monatsber. 1893, p. 178: Yaunde, Cameroon.

a, b. ♂ ♂ (Nos. 1, 3). Buea. 3.v.09.

c, d. ♂ ♀ (Nos. 2, 4). „ 4.v.09.

This rare bird had hitherto only been obtained from the type locality, *i. e.* Yaunde, which is situated about 150 miles east of Cameroon Mountain.

C. plebeia very closely resembles *C. poensis* from the island of Fernando Po, but appears to have the upperparts grey without the rufous tinge of the Fernando Po bird. The tail-feathers in *C. plebeia* have only a faint indication of the white tips which is one of the characters of *C. poensis*. The Fernando Po bird can certainly only be distinguished as a subspecies, although it has hitherto been assigned specific rank.

[Found in the long elephant-grass below Buea.—B. A.]

41. *Euprinodes cinereus*.

Euprinodes cinereus Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 120: Mt. Elgon.

a. ♀ ad. (No. 2). Cameroon Mt. 10.iv.09.

b. ♂ imm. (No. 1). „ „ 10.iv.09.

c. ♂ imm. (No. 4). „ „ 24.iv.09.

d. ♂ imm. (No. 3). „ „ 31.iii.09.

A close comparison of the specimens from Cameroon with the series of *E. cinereus* and *E. c. sclateri* in the British Museum has induced me to unite the bird from Cameroon with typical examples of *E. cinereus* of Sharpe.

The adult bird (No. 1) from Cameroon Mountain agrees in every way with the type-specimen of *E. cinereus* except that the tail in the type-specimen measures 9 mm. longer than in any specimen from Cameroon. It must be remarked, however, that the type-specimen of *E. cinereus* has an exceptionally long tail, and that the tail in the other ten

specimens from east Africa is of the same length as that of birds from the west coast. The four examples obtained on Cameroon Mountain are all in different stages of plumage.

Specimen No. 1, the youngest bird, has the entire underparts from the chin to the vent strongly washed with dirty olive-yellow, and the lower mandible whitish horn-colour except at the tip.

Specimen No. 3 is losing the olive-yellow underparts and beginning to assume the cinereous band across the chest. The lower mandible is becoming darker in colour.

Specimen No. 4 has entirely lost the yellowish belly and throat of No. 3 and has the underparts washed with cinereous; the bill is similar to No. 3.

Specimen No. 2 is fully adult, and has the whitish belly of typical *E. cinereus* when fully mature, and retains the cinereous chest-band, the throat and belly are whitish, and the bill has become entirely black.

I very much doubt whether *E. c. sclateri* Alexander described from Fernando Po (Bull. B. O. C. xiii. 1903, p. 36) can stand. If further investigation shows it to be a good subspecies, it will probably be found to be confined to Fernando Po. The specimens of *E. cinereus* here described from Cameroon Mountain greatly extend the known range of this species westward.

Dr. Reichenow (Vögel Afrikas, iii. p. 904) believes the *Euprinodes* from Cameroon Mountain to be referable to *E. c. sclateri*, in which case it will probably be found that *E. cinereus* and *E. c. sclateri* are synonymous.

The following are the variations in wing-measurements of twenty specimens in the British Museum of *E. cinereus* and *E. c. sclateri*.

E. cinereus (typical examples from East Africa) 51-58 mm., (type 56 mm.).

E. cinereus (Cameroon Mt.) 52-55 mm.

E. c. sclateri (Fernando Po) 52-56 mm. (type 55 mm.).

[Found in the forest from 3000 ft. inhabiting the tops of the tall trees.—B. A.]

42. *Poliolais alexanderi*.

Poliolais alexanderi Bannerman, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 53: Cameroon Mt.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 6. v. 09. Type of the species.

This is the first member of the genus to be discovered on the mainland. The genus *Poliolais* was created by Alexander in the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, xiii. 1903, p. 36, and was represented by a single species, *P. helenoræ* Alexander from Fernando Po.

Alexander characterised the genus as follows: "Genus inter genera *Sylviella* et *Camuroptera* dicta intermedium, pedibus caudam longe superantibus et rectricibus externis pure albis distinguendum."

Curiously enough Boyd Alexander discovered, not only the type of the genus, which he described from Fernando Po, but also the only other member of the genus known to science. The latter was shot by him on Cameroon Mountain in 1909 and had been overlooked until I came to work on this important collection.

I have already described in detail this species in the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club. *P. alexanderi* is distinguished at a glance from the other member of the genus by its uniform olive-green upperparts, grey throat and forehead, and by lacking the pale chestnut sides of the head and rufous-brown crown of *P. helenoræ*. The type of *P. alexanderi* is in the British Museum.

[Rare, found in the forest above Buea.—B. A.]

43. *Poliolais* sp.?

a. ♀ (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 16. v. 09.

In the fine collection which Alexander obtained on Cameroon Mountain are two birds which unquestionably belong to the genus *Poliolais*. One, I have named *P. alexanderi*. The other, with which we have now to deal, is likewise represented by a single female example only, and for this reason I have refrained from giving it a name. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant and Dr. Hartert, who have kindly

examined the bird, are of opinion that it is the young of my *P. alexanderi*. I was at first inclined to believe that this could not be the case and that it was therefore a new form, but until we have more specimens of *P. alexanderi* with which to compare it, this cannot be proved. It would certainly be very extraordinary to find two species on Cameroon Mountain. The following is a description of the bird in question.

Female. Forehead, crown, and back of the neck rufous-brown; lores, cheeks, and a narrow stripe over the eye pale chestnut; rest of upperparts dark olive washed with rufous; primaries and two middle pairs of tail-feathers dark brown; under wing-coverts white tipped with pale yellow towards the bend of the wing; throat whitish ash-colour; breast and flanks pale olive washed with rufous towards the thighs, thighs dark rufous-brown; middle of the breast and belly pale yellow; under tail-coverts pale chestnut. Bill dark horn-colour; legs dark. Culmen (exposed portion) 12 mm.; wing 51; tail 28.5; tarsus 23 mm.

This specimen, at first sight, most nearly resembles *P. helenoræ* Alexander, from which it differs in having the upperparts dark olive washed with rufous (which in the Fernando Po bird are dusky olive-brown) and in having the underparts olivaceous strongly washed with greenish-yellow instead of being grey.

It is worthy of note that according to Alexander and Seimund the sexes in *P. helenoræ* are alike in plumage. If the specimen from Cameroon Mountain described above is not a new species it must be the young of *P. alexanderi*. It has the yellowish belly characteristic of the young of *P. helenoræ*, but it certainly has not the appearance of a very young bird in other respects.

[Rare, found in the forest above Buea.—B. A.]

44. *Prinia epichlora*.

Burnesia epichlora Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 193:
Buea, Cameroon Mt.

- a.* ♂ ad. (No. 4). Cameroon Mt. 3. iv. 09.
b. ♂ ad. (No. 2). „ „ 6. iv. 09.
c. ♂ ad. (No. 3). „ „ 12. iv. 09.
d, e. ♂ ad. (Nos. 1 & 5). „ „ 24. iv. 09.
f. ♂ ad. (No. 6). „ „ 10. v. 09.

Prinia epichlora is almost exactly similar in size and colouring to *Prinia mariæ* Alexander, with the exception that the tail is less than half the length, measuring only 58 mm. instead of 129 mm. Alexander placed *P. mariæ* in a new genus, *Urolais*, which he characterised in the Bull. B. O. C. xiii. 1903, p. 35. As the length of the tail is the only character given, I prefer to unite the genus *Urolais* with *Prinia*.

A good figure of *P. mariæ* is given in the 'Ibis,' 1903, pl. viii.

[Found in the forest above 3000 ft. inhabiting the tops of the high trees.--B. A.]

45. *Camaroptera griseoviridis tincta*.

Syncopta tincta Cassin, Proc. Philad. Acad. 1855, p. 325: Moonda River (Gaboon).

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Below Buea, Cameroon Mt. 10. v. 09.

I have referred the specimen procured by Alexander to *C. g. tincta*, as I consider Cassin's name must stand for the race found on the Guinea coast from Cameroon to Gaboon. The type locality of *C. g. tincta* is the Moonda River, which is situated in French Gaboon close to the boundary of the Rio Muni Province. The typical species *Camaroptera g. griseoviridis* was described from Kordofan (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan). A review of the genus *Camaroptera* is given by Zedlitz in the Journ. für Orn. 1911, pp. 328-345, where several new forms are described. The paper should be consulted by anyone working on this difficult group, but it must be noted that the list of species and subspecies enumerated on p. 344 is not, in the light of recent discoveries, by any means complete.

46. *Laniarius atrofasciatus*.

Laniarius atrofasciatus Shelley, P. Z. S. 1887, p. 124, pl. 13 : Cameroon Mt. (7300 ft.).

a-d. ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5). Cameroon Mt. 28.iii.09.

e. ♀ ad. (No. 6). Cameroon Mt. 29.iii.09.

f. ♂ ad. (No. 3). „ „ 30.iii.09.

In this fine Yellow-breasted Bonbou the sexes are alike. The bird has been obtained by collectors on several occasions in Cameroon, notably on Cameroon Mountain, where the majority of specimens were secured, and from Bamenda, and the Genderu Mountains in the interior.

[Common in the high forest.—B. A.]

47. *Dryoscopus holomelas*.

Dryoscopus holomelas Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xvi. 1906, p. 90 : Ruwenzori.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 2). Cameroon Mt. 12.iv.09.

b. ♂ ad. (No. 1). „ „ 20.iv.09.

c. ♂ imm. (No. 3). „ „ 16.v.09.

This is an interesting extension of the range of this species, which was hitherto recorded only from the country surrounding the Ruwenzori Range.

[Rare; specimens 1, 2, were found above Müssarka, specimen No. 3 in the forest below Müssarka.—B. A.]

48. *Dryoscopus angolensis griseus*.

Dryoscopus senegalensis, var. *griseus* Reichw. Vög. Afr. ii. 1903, p. 592 : Victoria (Cameroon).

Dryoscopus angolensis cameroonensis Bannerman, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 105.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Above Buea, Cameroon Mt. 11.v.09.

A single example of this interesting Shrike was obtained by Alexander on Cameroon Mountain. It was unfortunately described by me in the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club as a new bird as I overlooked the fact that Reichenow had already named it. His name therefore has priority over mine, which becomes a synonym of *D. a. griseus*.

This bird is distinguished from *D. angolensis* by having the blue of the head and nape extending on to the mantle as in *D. a. nandensis*, and in not being sharply defined from the mantle. The blue colour of the head and nape is not so intense as in *D. angolensis*. In size it is about the same.

From *D. a. nandensis* it differs in having the general colour of the upper parts greyer, particularly the mantle, wings, and tail. The head and nape are darker blue and lack the grey wash of *D. a. nandensis*. Moreover, this colour extends further on to the mantle than in either of the specimens of *D. a. nandensis* which I have examined, *i. e.* the type from Nandi and the Congo Forest bird, obtained by the Ruwenzori Expedition. The sides of the body and flanks are strongly washed with french grey, of a more intense colour than even in *D. angolensis*, which character is practically absent in *D. a. nandensis*.

In size *D. a. griseescens* is decidedly smaller than *D. a. nandensis*, the wing measuring 82 mm., as compared with 87–90 mm. in the east African race. Reichenow considered it a subspecies of *D. senegalensis*, but it has nothing to do with this species.

Culmen (exposed portion) 13 mm.; wing 82; tail 61 (from base of the middle tail-feathers); tarsus 24. Iris bright blue.

[Obtained in the forest above Buea.—B. A.]

49. *Zosterops stenocricota*.

Zosterops stenocricota Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 191:
Buea (Cameroon Mt.).

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 10. v. 09.

b. ♂ ad. (No. 2). „ „ 11. v. 09.

c-e. ♂ ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 4, 5, & 3). Cameroon Mt. 16. v. 09.

When Shelley wrote volume ii. of the 'Birds of Africa,' *Zosterops stenocricota* was known only from the type specimen, which had been procured by Dr. Preuss at Buea on the lower slopes of Cameroon Mountain. Since then it had not been obtained in that locality until Alexander procured the small series enumerated above.

Both Dr. Reichenow and Alexander referred the Olive White-eye from Fernando Po to *Z. stenocricota*, but in this they were wrong, as the two forms are perfectly distinct. I have named the Fernando Po bird *Zosterops stenocricota poensis* (vide Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 54), but it may be as well to give a summary of the differences which distinguish these two closely allied forms.

Zosterops s. poensis differs from *Zosterops stenocricota* in its brighter, more golden-yellow and less olive upperparts; the yellow on the forehead and cheeks is deeper in colour (less canary-yellow) and extends a little further back over the forehead. Lores less distinctly black. Underparts deeper yellow throughout, strongly washed with olive-green, less distinctly on the belly. In *Z. stenocricota* the belly is pure canary-yellow, only the breast and flanks being washed with olive-green.

Size (on an average) larger. In a series of twelve birds, the bill (exposed part of culmen) varies from 10–11 mm.; the wing varies from 54–59 mm.

The measurements of the type-specimen in the British Museum: ♂ ad. Banterbari, Fernando Po, 7. iii. 04, E. Seimund coll., are:—Culmen (exposed portion) 11, wing 58, tail 37, tarsus 16.5 mm.

The principal measurements of *Zosterops stenocricota*, obtained by Alexander, are as follows:—Bill (exposed portion of culmen) 8–9, wing 53–56 mm.

Dr. Reichenow has recently (Orn. Monatsber. xviii. 1910, p. 192) described two new species of *Zosterops* from Cameroon, i. e., *Zosterops genderuensis*, from the Genderu Mountains, and *Zosterops phyllicus*, from Kufum in northern Cameroon. I have not been able to examine either of these forms.

In the same paper Dr. Reichenow describes as new *Zosterops strümpelli*, from Kangala (? Kangalua in N.E. Northern Nigeria).

The annoying way which certain ornithologists have of giving as the type-locality of a bird the name of some

utterly obscure native village, in the heart of Africa, with no further details, is very greatly to be deplored. There are generally some half-dozen ways, all more or less correct, of spelling African names, and it would save hours of time and research if collectors or systematic workers would state the district in which the place they mention is situated.

[Found in the forest above Buea.—B. A.]

50. *Speirops melanocephala*.

Zosterops (Speirops) melanocephalus Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) vol. x. 1862, p. 444: Cameroon Mountains.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 7).	Cameroon Peak.	2. iv. 09.
b. ♂ ad. (No. 2).	„ „	6. iv. 09.
c. ♀ ad. (No. 6).	„ „	14. iv. 09.
d. ♂ ad. (No. 5).	„ „	16. iv. 09.
e, f. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 3 & 4).	„ „	19. iv. 09.
g. ♀ ad. (No. 1).	„ „	21. iv. 09.

This is another of the numerous species which appears to be confined to the high forests of the Cameroon Mountains. Shelley ('Birds of Africa,' ii. p. 202), on the authority of Sjöstedt, says that "the male has the undersurface paler than the female, and more white on the throat." This is not the case in the small series obtained by Alexander, the two sexes being absolutely indistinguishable.

[Not found in the forest below 8000 ft., but close to the grass-land of the Peak. Seen in small flocks.—B. A.]

51. *Cinnyris oritis*.

Cinnyris oritis Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 190: Buea, Cameroon Mt.

a. [♀] ♂ ad. (No. 1).	Cameroon Mt.	14. iv. 09.
b. ♂ ad. (No. 2).	„ „	25. iv. 09.
c. d. ♂ ♂ ad. (Nos. 3, 4).*	„ „	10. v. 09.

This is a rare Sunbird, confined to the Cameroon and perhaps the Manenguba Mountains. It is very closely allied to *Cinnyris poensis*, and when the African Sunbirds are worked out according to modern ideas, *C. oritis* will certainly become a subspecies.

It differs from *C. poensis* in having the metallic feathers of the throat and head purplish-blue instead of dull steel-green. I cannot detect any other distinction.

[Rare in the forest.—B. A.]

52. *Cinnyris preussi*.

Cinnyris preussi Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 190 :
Buea, Cameroon Mt.

<i>a, b.</i>	♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 3).	Cameroon Mt.	3. iv. 09.
<i>c, d.</i>	♀ ♀ ad. (Nos. 5, 6).	„ „	3. iv. 09.
<i>e.</i>	♂ imm. (No. 2).	„ „	12. iv. 09.
<i>f.</i>	♀ (No. 4).	„ „	13. iv. 09.
<i>g.</i>	♂ ad. (No. 7).	„ „	20. iv. 09.
<i>h.</i>	♂ juv. (No. 1 <i>a</i>).	„ „	9. v. 09.
<i>i.</i>	♀ ad. (No. 2 <i>a</i>).	„ „	11. v. 09.

The above is a fine series showing the birds in every stage of plumage.

Preuss's Sunbird is confined to the highlands of Cameroon and Manenguba Mountains.

[Common.—B. A.]

53. *Cinnyris superbus*.

Certhia superba Shaw, Gen. Zool. viii. 1812, p. 193 :
Malimba (Portuguese Congo*).

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Buea, Cameroon Mt. 20. v. 09.

A single example of the Superb Sunbird was obtained on Cameroon Mountain.

54. *Anthus cameroonensis*.

Anthus rufulus cameroonensis Shelley, Birds of Africa, ii. 1900, p. 320 : Cameroon Mt. (10,000 ft.).

Anthus camerunensis Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xxv. 1909, p. 12 : Cameroon Mt. (7000 ft.).

a-d. ♂ ♀ ad. et ♀ juv. (Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10). Cameroon Peak. 15. iv. 09.

e. ♂ ad. (No. 1) [Type of *A. camerunensis* Alex.].
Cameroon Peak. 16. iv. 09.

* See note on p. 485.

f-i. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9). Cameroon Peak. 16. iv. 09.
k. ♂ ad. (No. 8). „ „ 17. iv. 09.

When, on behalf of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant described the Cameroon Pipit as a new species he overlooked the fact that Shelley had already described the same bird from the same locality, and, by a curious coincidence, under the same name. Shelley must therefore stand as the author of the name, to which *A. camerunensis* Alex. must be added as a synonym.

As the Cameroon Pipit has already been fully described, the series before me does not call for any special remark.

[Only found on the Peak itself; breeding.—B. A.]

55. *Poliospiza burtoni*.

Strobilophaga burtoni Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) vol. x. 1862, p. 445: Cameroon Mts.

<i>a.</i> ♂ ad. (No. 5).	Cameroon Mt.	30. iii. 09.
<i>b.</i> ♂ ad. (No. 2).	„ „	6. iv. 09.
<i>c.</i> ♂ ad. (No. 1).	„ „	10. iv. 09.
<i>d, e.</i> ♂ imm., ♀ ad. (Nos. 3, 4).	„ „	13. iv. 09.
<i>f-h.</i> ♂ ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 6, 7, 8).	„ „	19. iv. 09.
<i>i.</i> ♀ ad. (No. 9).	„ „	22. iv. 09.

The type of *P. burtoni* is in the British Museum. It was procured by Burton in the highlands of Cameroon Mountain; later it was obtained at 9000 ft. in the same locality by Sir Harry Johnston. The present fine series shows that the sexes are alike in plumage. Considerable variation is shown in the feathers of the forehead and crown. The amount of white on the forehead is apparently a sign of age: for instance, in Nos. 1, 6, and 9 the forehead is pure white, while in No. 2 the white extends backwards to the crown, the white feathers of the crown being tipped with brown. No. 7, which appears to be fully adult, has a broad white forehead, but most of the feathers of the crown are brown, fringed with yellow.

An immature bird (No. 3) shows hardly any sign of white on the forehead, which is mottled brown.

[Only found in the high forest; seen in small parties. 7000 ft.—B. A.]

56. *Linurgus olivaceus*.

Coccothraustes olivaceus Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 144: Fernando Po.

- a.* ♂ (No. 1 *a*). Cameroon Mt. 28. iii. 09.
b. ♂ (No. 2 *a*). „ „ 1. iv. 09.
c. ♀ (No. 2 *b*). Cameroon Peak. 17. iv. 09.
d. ♀ (No. 1 *b*). „ „ 20. iv. 09.

Alexander formerly separated the bird from Cameroon from *L. olivaceus* under the name *Linurgus camerunensis* (Bull. B. O. C. xiii. 1903, p. 38), but in his paper on the Birds of Fernando Po (Ibis, 1903, p. 347), he stated that the characters which he gave to the Cameroon bird were not constant, and therefore united it with *L. olivaceus*. In this decision I quite agree with him.

[Found on the Peak.—B. A.]

57. *Pyromelana xanthomelas phœnicomera*.

Euplectes phœnicomera Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) vol. x. 1862, p. 444: Cameroon.

- a-f.* ♂ imm. (Nos. 1, 2, Cameroon Peak. 31. iii. 09.
 3, 4, 6, 8).
g. ♂ imm. (No. 7). „ „ 11. iv. 09.
h. ♀ ad. (No. 5). „ „ 16. iv. 09.

This is a local form of *P. xanthomelas*, and is apparently confined to the highest parts of the Cameroon Range.

Alexander did not obtain the adult male, but examples obtained by Sir Richard Burton and Sir Harry Johnston show that it closely resembles the male of *P. xanthomelas*. The Cameroon form is distinguished by having the bill somewhat more slender than in the typical species.

[Found in large flocks on the grass-land beyond the forest limit up to the Peak itself.—B. A.]

58. *Estrilda nonnula*.

Astrilda nonnula Hartlaub, Journ. für Orn. 1883, p. 435: Kudurma (Bahr-el-Ghazal).

- a, b.* ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 1, 2). Cameroon Mt. 27. iv. 09.

Hartlaub's Black-crowned Waxbill appears to replace *E. atricapilla* in the highlands of Cameroon. Specimens had

previously been obtained from Buca by Dr. Preuss. It ranges right across Africa.

The type locality "Kudurma" is situated on the boundary of the Bahr-el-Ghazal country and the Belgian Congo.

[Found below Buca and on the Peak itself.—B. A.]

59. *Nesocharis shelleyi*. (Pl. VII. fig. 1.)

Nesocharis shelleyi Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xiii. 1903, p. 48 [♀]: Fernando Po; Bannerman, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 106 [♂]: Cameroon Mt.

a. ♂ juv. (No. 2). Cameroon Mt. 28. iii. 09.

b, c. ♂ ♂ ad. (Nos. 1, 4). ,, ,, 10. iv. 09.

d. ♀ ad. (No. 3). ,, ,, 10. iv. 09.

An adult male obtained at Ninong, Manenguba Mts., will be dealt with in the next paper (Part V.).

The occurrence of this rare bird on Cameroon Mountain and at Ninong is one of the most interesting discoveries of Alexander's last expedition. The type of this peculiar species was a female specimen obtained in company with another female in the highlands of Fernando Po by Alexander, who created the genus *Nesocharis* in which to place it.

The characters of the genus *Nesocharis* are given as follows:—Similar to the genus *Spermestes*, but with the bill much weaker and more compressed, tail very short and rounded, not extending beyond the outstretched feet, wing rounded.

Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant has already cleared up the confusion which existed in the genus in the Report on the Ruwenzori Expedition (Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. 1910, p. 295).

The following are the three species assigned to this genus:—

1. *NESOCHARIS SHELLEYI* Alexander.

Type loc., Fernando Po.

Range. Fernando Po, Cameroon Mt., and Manenguba Mts. (Cameroon).

2. *NESOCHARIS ANSORGEI* (Hartert).

Type loc., Luimi River, Toro.

Range. Uganda.



Mrs. E. P. PRESS, WATFORD.

1. NESOCHARIS SHELLEYI. ♂ and ♀
2. LAGONOSTICTA DYBOWSKII. ♂ and ♀

3. NESOCHARIS CAPISTRATA (Hartl.).

= *N. sharpii* (Nicholson).

Type loc., West Africa.

Range. Senegambia to Dahomey.

It should be remarked that the tail in *N. ansorgei* and *N. capistrata* is very much longer than that of *N. shelleyi* and extends beyond the outstretched feet.

The birds obtained by Alexander in Cameroon I have unquestionably referred to *Nesocharis shelleyi*, although that species has hitherto been represented in collections by females only.

A comparison between female examples of *N. shelleyi* and *N. ansorgei* in the British Museum and Jackson collections shows that in each species the female differs from the male bird in a similar manner, viz. :—

The female of *N. ansorgei* lacks the wide band of golden-olive which extends across the entire chest of the male, and has the underparts from the narrow white collar to the under tail-coverts uniformly grey.

The female of *N. shelleyi* resembles the female of *N. ansorgei* in having the underparts grey and in having no golden-olive on the chest. In *N. shelleyi* the female has the grey of the underparts a shade *lighter* than in the male bird, but this is not noticeable in the specimens of *N. ansorgei* which I have examined.

The male of *N. shelleyi* I have already described in the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club as follows :—

Entire head and upper part of the throat jet-black; a wide grey band on the nape dividing the black head from the rest of the upperparts, which are golden-olive becoming brighter on the rump; upper tail-coverts, which extend over two-thirds of the tail, golden-yellow; tail black. Primaries very dark brown, margined on the outer web with golden-olive; under wing-coverts white. Lower part of the throat and breast golden-olive; belly, flanks, and under tail-coverts dark french grey, darker than in the female. Bill bluish-horn-colour.

The female of *N. shelleyi*, which has been fully described by Alexander (Ibis, 1903, p. 352), differs from the male in lacking the golden-olive on the breast and in having the underparts uniform grey throughout, considerably paler than that on the belly of the male. The upperparts are like those of the male, but the grey on the nape is paler.

A young bird (No. 2) has the golden-olive of the back much duller, and the grey band on the nape wider and extending on to the mantle. The head, cheeks, and throat are a much duller black and lack the gloss of the adult bird.

Both the adult male and female are here figured for the first time.

[Rare ; found in the forest above 7000 feet.—B. A.]

60. *Sycobrotus tephronotus*.

Symplectes tephronotus Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 184: Buea (Cameroon Mt.).

a. ♂ ad. (No. 2).	Cameroon Mt.	23. iv. 09.
b. ♂ ad. (No. 1).	„ „	24. iv. 09.
c. ♀ ad. (No. 3).	„ „	25. iv. 09.
d. ♂ ad. (No. 4).	„ „	12. v. 09.
e. ♀ ad. (No. 5).	„ „	17. v. 09.

The Cameroon Dark-backed Weaver-bird has been recorded from Buea and Yaunde, and is almost certainly synonymous with *Sycobrotus poensis* Alexander. As Alexander compared his bird from Fernando Po with *S. nandensis* Jackson instead of with *S. tephronotus*, it is not surprising that he came to the conclusion that he had discovered a new Weaver-bird.

[Found below Müssarka ; not common.—B. A.]

61. *Heterhyphantes insignis*.

Heterhyphantes insignis Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 117, pl. 6. fig. 1 (♀): Mt. Elgon.

a. ♀ imm. (No. 2).	Cameroon Peak.	2. iv. 09.
b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. (Nos. 3, 4).	Cameroon Mt.	12. iv. 09.
d. ♀ ad. (No. 1).	„ „	23. iv. 09.

After a very careful examination of the specimens obtained on Cameroon Mt., together with the material in the

British Museum of typical *H. insignis*, I have come to the same conclusion as Shelley and Dr. Reichenow, *i. e.*, that it is impossible to separate the Cameroon and Mount Elgon birds.

The bird from Cameroon has already received two or three names, and was first described by Dr. Reichenow from a not quite adult specimen procured by Preuss on Cameroon Mt. as *Symplectes croconotus* (J. f. O. 1892, p. 185: Buea). Subsequently an adult was obtained by Sjöstedt and figured (Sv. Ak. Handl. Stockh. vol. xxvii. 1895, pl. ix.). According to Reichenow, *Symplestes preussi* Reichw. and *S. castanicapillus* Sjöst. are also synonyms of *H. insignis*. I have not the material to decide whether *S. castanicapillus* is synonymous, but *S. preussi* certainly is *not* and must be kept separate, as this bird does not obtain the deep chestnut cap.

The wing-measurements of *H. insignis* from east Africa and from Cameroon show very slight differences:—

<i>E. Africa.</i>	<i>Cameroon Mt.</i>
♂, 82–88 mm.	♂, 90 mm.
♀, 79–82 mm.	♀, 81–82 mm.

[Found in the forest above 7000 ft.; rare.—B. A.]

62. *Heterhyphantes melanogaster*.

Ploceus melanogaster Shelley, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 126, pl. xiv. fig. 2: Cameroon Mt.

<i>a-c.</i> ♂ ♂ ad. et ♀ juv. } Cameroon Mt.	iii. 09.
(Nos. 1, 5, & 6).	
<i>d.</i> ♂ ad. (No. 3).	29. iii. 09.
<i>e.</i> ♂ imm. (No. 4).	6. iv. 09.
<i>f.</i> ♂ ad. (No. 2).	10. iv. 09.
<i>g.</i> ♂ ad. (No. 7).	21. iv. 09.
<i>h.</i> ♀ imm. (No. 8).	22. iv. 09.

A fine series of this beautiful Weaver-finch was secured.

Cameroon Mountain is the type locality of this species, but it apparently ranges across Africa as far as Naudi. Specimens have been obtained in Fernando Po.

The female of this Weaver-bird is distinguished from the male by lacking the black throat. The bird described and figured by Shelley as an adult male is in reality a female.

An immature female (No. 8) has already assumed the yellow throat, and the underparts are mottled black and yellow.

No. 4 is a younger bird, and the underparts have not commenced to change from the olive to the black.

No. 6 is even younger than No. 4, and is practically indistinguishable from the young of *H. stephanophorus* from Ruwenzori.

The series which Alexander has obtained is particularly instructive.

[Found in the forest.—B. A.]

63. *Oriolus nigripennis*.

Oriolus nigripennis Verr. Journ. für Orn. 1855, p. 105 : Gaboon.

a. ♂ ad. (No. 1). Buea, Cameroon Mt. 9. v. 09.

b. ♂ ad. (No. 2). " " " 11. v. 09.

The Black-winged Black-headed Oriole ranges from Sierra Leone to Loango. It has been obtained more than once on Cameroon Mountain.

[Common around Buea and in the forest below Müs-sarka.—B. A.]

64. *Dicrurus coracinus*.

Dicrurus coracinus Verr. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1851, p. 311 : Gaboon.

a. ♂ (No. 1). Cameroon Mt. 12. v. 09.

A specimen of this Drongo, which ranges from Cameroon southward to Loango and eastward to the Ituri River (Shelley, vol. v. p. 177), was obtained on Cameroon Mountain by Alexander. It is an adult bird with the tail in full moult.

[Found in the forest above Buea.—B. A.]

65. *Onychognathus preussi*.

Onychognathus preussi Reichw. Journ. für Orn. 1892, p. 184: Buea, Cameroon Mt.

a, b. ♂ ♂ ad. et imm. } Cameroon Mt. 10. v. 09.
(Nos. 1, 2).

c. ♂ ad. (No. 3). " " 17. v. 09.

Cameroon Mountain is the type locality of this species, which is also found in Fernando Po.

It is hard to understand how Alexander referred the specimens which he obtained in Fernando Po to *O. elgonensis* Sharpe, from British East Africa! Apart from the astonishing distribution which a jump from Mt. Elgon to the Gulf of Guinea would entail, the island bird has a much narrower and longer bill than the East African form. The quite young bird, as shown by examples in the British Museum, has a grey head and throat.

[Not common; found about Buea and in the forest below Miissarka.—B. A.]

The following is a list of species known to have been obtained on, or around the foot of, Cameroon Mountain. The limit of the spurs of Cameroon Mt. extend from Victoria to Bibundi and north to South Barombi Lake (Richards), as has been indicated by a line in the Map, Pl. VI. The majority of species are given on the authority of Dr. Reichenow †, who is responsible for the localities mentioned, except where a species is marked with an asterisk. Species obtained by Alexander are so marked, together with the locality given on his authority.

PHASIANIDÆ.

Francolinus squamatus Cass.—Victoria.

* " *camerunensis* Alex.—Cameroon Mt.

† Compiled from his Report on the Ornithological results of the German Cameroon Expedition, 1908-9 (*vide* Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. 1911, pp. 239-258).

COLUMBIDÆ.

- * *Vinago calva* (Temm.).—Buea, Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
 * *Columba arquatrix sjostedti* Reichw.—Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
Streptopelia semitorquata (Rüpp.).—Victoria, Bibundi.
 * *Haplopelia simplex inornata* Reichw.—Victoria, Buea, Cameroon Mt.
Calopelia puella (Schl.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Tympanistria tympanistria (Temm.).—Bibundi, Buea.
Chalcopelia afra (Linn.).—Victoria.

RALLIDÆ.

- Himantornis hematopus* Hartl.—Victoria.
Cunirallus oculus (Hartl.).—Victoria.
Crex egregia Peters.—Bibundi.
Sarothrura elegans (Sm.).—Buea.
Gallinula angulata Sund.—Bibundi.
Podica senegalensis (Vieill.).—Victoria.
 „ *camerunensis* Sjöst.—Victoria.

LARIDÆ.

- Sterna bergi* Licht.—Bibundi.
 „ *maxima* Bodd.—Bibundi.
 „ *hirundo* Linn.—Victoria.
Anous stolidus (Linn.).—Victoria.
Hydrochelidon nigra (Linn.).—Bibundi, Victoria.

SCOLOPACIDÆ.

- Totanus nebularius* (Gunn.).—Victoria.
 „ *totanus* (Linn.).—Bibundi.
 „ *glareola* (Linn.).—Bibundi.

ARDEIDÆ.

- Tigrornis leucolopha* Jard.—Victoria.
Butorides atricapillus (Afz.).—Victoria.
Ardea purpurea Linn.—Bibundi.
Leptorodius gularis (Bosc.).—Victoria.

FALCONIDÆ.

- Polyboroides typicus* Sm.—Victoria, Mann's Spring.
Asturiniula monogrammica (Temm.).—Victoria.
Astur castanilius (Bonap.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Accipiter sharpei Reichw.—Cameroon Mt.
Urotriorchis macrurus (Hartl.).—Victoria.
Dryotriorchis batesi Sharpe.—Victoria.
Lophoaëtus occipitalis (Daud.).—Cameroon Mt.
Gypohierax angolensis (Gmel.).—Victoria.
Haliaëtus vocifer (Daud.).—Cameroon Mt.
 * *Milvus ægyptius parasitus* (Daud.).—Mann's Spring.
Pernis apivorus (Linn.).—Victoria.
Falco cuvieri Sm.—Victoria.

STRIGIDÆ.

- Bubo poensis* Fras.—Victoria.
 „ *letti* (Bütt.).—Victoria.
 * *Strix nuchale* (Sharpe).—Victoria, Buea.
Glaucidium sjöstedti Reichw.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Flammea maculata (Brehm).—Victoria, Mann's Spring.

PSITTACIDÆ.

- Psittacus erithacus* Linn.—Victoria.
Poicephalus aubryanus Souancé.—Mann's Spring.

ALCEDINIDÆ.

- Halcyon forbesi* Sharpe.—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *senegalensis fuscopileatus* Reichw.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ „ *cyanoleucus* (Vieill.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.†
Ispidina picta (Bodd.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Corythornis cyanostigma (Rüpp.).—Victoria.
Alcedo güntheri Sharpe.—Cameroon Mt.
Ceryle rudis (Linn.).—Cameroon Mt.

MEROPIDÆ.

- Melittophagus gularis australis* Reichw.—Victoria.
Merops albicollis Vieill.—Victoria.

BUCEROTIDÆ.

- Ceratogymna elata* (Temm.).—Bibundi, Victoria.
 „ *atrata* (Temm.).—Victoria.
Bycanistes albotibialis (Reichw.).—Victoria.
 „ *sharppei* (Elliot).—Victoria.
Lophoceros fasciatus (Shaw).—Victoria.
 „ *camurus* (Cass.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Ortholophus cassini Finsch.—Victoria.

MACROPTERYGIDÆ.

- Tachornis brachypterus* Reichw.—Bibundi.

COLIIDÆ.

- * *Colius striatus nigricollis* Vieill.—Victoria, Buea, Cameroon Mt.

TROGONIDÆ.

- Hapaloderma narina æquatoriale* Sharpe.—Victoria.
 * „ *vittatum camerunense* Reichw.—Buea.

† Doubtfully distinct from the foregoing.

CUCULIDÆ.

- **Centropus monachus fischeri* Reichw.—Bibundi, Victoria, Buea.
 „ *leucogaster* (Leach).—Victoria.
Ceuthmochares aeruus (Vieill.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 **Cuculus solitarius* Steph.—Cameroon Mt.
 „ *gabonensis* Lafr.—Victoria, Buea.
Chrysococcyx cupreus (Bodd.).—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *kluasi* (Steph.).—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *smaragdineus* (Sw.).—Bibundi, Victoria, Cameroon Mt.

MUSOPHAGIDÆ.

- **Corythæola cristata* (Vieill.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 **Thracus meriani* Rüpp.—Victoria, Buea, Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
 * „ *persa* (Linn.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt., Buea.

CAPITONIDÆ.

- Lophius bidentatus* (Shaw).—Victoria, Buea.
Tricholæma flavipunctatum Verr.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 **Gymnolobuco calvus* (Lafr.).—Victoria, Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *peli* Hartl.—Cameroon Mt.
Buccanodon duchailui (Cass.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Barbatula stellata (Jard. & Fras.).—Victoria.
 * „ *leucolaima* Verr.—Buea.
 „ *coryphæa* Reichw.—Buea.
Trachylæmus purpuratus (Verr.).—Victoria, Buea, Mann's Spring.

INDICATORIDÆ.

- **Indicator conirostris* (Cass.).—Cameroon Mt.
 **Prodotiscus insignis* (Cass.).—Cameroon Mt.

PICIDÆ.

- Dendromus nivosus* Swains.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *permistus* (Reichw.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Mesopicus pyrrhogaster (Malh.).—Victoria, Mann's Spring.
 * „ *johnstoni* (Shell.).—Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *elliotti* (Cass.).—Victoria.
 „ *wantholophus* (Harg.).—Victoria.
 **Dendropicus lafresnayeii* Malh.—Bibundi, Buea.
 „ *gabonensis* (Verr.).—Victoria.
 **Campothera tullbergi* Sjöst.—Cameroon Mt.

PITTIDÆ.

- Pitta angolensis* Vieill.—Victoria.

HIRUNDINIDÆ.

- Riparia cincta* (Bodd.).—Victoria.
Psalidoprocne nitens (Cass.).—Cameroon Mt.
 * " *fuliginosa* Shell.—Bibundi. Victoria, Buea, Mann's
 Spring, Cameroon Mt.
 " *chalybea* Reichw.—Victoria.

MUSCICAPIDÆ.

- Fraseria ocreata* (Strickl.).—Victoria.
 " *cinerascens* Hartl.—Victoria.
 * *Alseonax murinus obscurus* Sjöst.—Mann's Spring, Buea, Cameroon Mt.
Pedilorhynchus comitatus (Cass.).—Victoria, Buea.
Artomyias fuliginosa Verr.—Victoria.
Stizorhina fraseri (Strickl.).—Victoria.
 " *zenkeri* (Reichw.).—Victoria.
Megabias atrialatus (Cass.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 * *Platystira cyanea* (Müll.).—Victoria, Bibundi, Cameroon Mt.
Diaphorophya castanea (Fras.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 * *Trochocercus albiventris* Sjöst.—Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
 * *Elminia teresita* Antinori.—Buea.
Terpsiphone tricolor (Fras.).—Ekundu, Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 " *viridis* (Müll.).—Victoria.
 " *rufocinerea* (Cab.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 * *Smithornis cameroonensis* Sharpe.—Cameroon Mt.
 * *Cryptolopha camerunensis* Alex.—Cameroon Mt.

CAMPEPHAGIDÆ.

- * *Graucalus cæsius preussi* Reichw.—Victoria, Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 " *azurea* (Cass.).—Mann's Spring.
Campephaga quiscalina Finsch.—Victoria.

PYCNONOTIDÆ.

- Criniger chloronotus* (Cass.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 " *calurus* (Cass.).—Bibundi, Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Bleda notata (Cass.).—Victoria.
 " *syndactyla* (Swains.).—Victoria.
 * " *poliocephala* (Reichw.).—Buea, Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
 * " *tephrolema* (Gray).—Buea, Mann's Spring.
 " *flavicollis flavigula* (Cab.).—Bibundi.
 " *leucophris* (Cass.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 " *icterina* (Bonap.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 * " *poensis* (Alexander).—Cameroon Mt.
Andropadus montanus Reichw.—Buea.
 " *gracilirostris* Strickl.—Victoria.
 " *nirens* Cass.—Victoria, Buea.
 " *curvirostris* Cass.—Victoria.
Ixonotus guttatus Verr.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Pycnonotus barbatus gabonensis Sharpe.—Victoria.

TURRIDÆ.

- * *Turdus crossleyi* Sharpe.—Cameroon Mt.
 * „ *nigrilorum* Reichw.—Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *saturatus* Cab.—Victoria, Mann's Spring, Buea.
 * *Saxicola salax pallidigula* (Reichw.)—Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 * *Turdinus monachus* Reichw.—Mann's Spring, Buea, Cameroon Mt.
Alethe poliocephala (Bonap.)—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *castanea* (Cass.)—Cameroon Mt.
 * „ *poliothorax* Reichw.—Cameroon Mt.
 * *Cossypha isabellæ* Gray.—Mann's Spring, Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *periculosa* Sharpe.—Victoria, Buea.
 * *Bradypterus camerunensis* Alexander.—Cameroon Mt.
 * *Calamocichla plebeia* Reichw.—Buea.
Neocossyphus poensis (Strickl.)—Ekundu, Victoria, Cameroon Mt.

SYLVIIDÆ.

- * *Cisticola rufopileata* Reichw.—Bibundi, Cameroon Mt., Buea.
 * „ *discolor* Sjöst.—Cameroon Mt.
Prinia bairdi (Cass.)—Buea.
 * „ *epichlora* (Reichw.)—Buea, Cameroon Mt.
Apalis sclateri Alex.—Mann's Spring.
 * *Euprinodes cinereus* Sharpe.—Cameroon Mt.
Ercnomela badiceps (Fras.)—Bibundi.
 * *Camaroptera griseoviridis tincta* (Cass.)—Buea.
 * *Poliolais alexanderi* Bannerman.—Cameroon Mt.
 * *Poliolais* sp.—Cameroon Mt.
Phylloscopus trochilus (Linn.)—Mann's Spring.

LANIIDÆ.

- Nicator chloris* (Les.)—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
Chlorophoneus melanprosopus (Reichw.)—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *preussi* (Neum.)—Victoria.
Laniarius leucorhynchus (Hartl.)—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *lühderi* (Reichw.)—Victoria.
 * „ *atroflavus* Shell.—Buea, Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
Dryoscopus angolensis Hartl.—Victoria.
 * „ *a. griseescens* Reichw.—Victoria, Buea.
 * „ *holomelas* Jackson.—Cameroon Mt.
 „ *senegalensis* (Hartl.)—Victoria.
Chaunonotus melanoleucus (Verr.)—Victoria.
Malaconotus gladiator (Reichw.)—Buea.
 „ *olivaceus* (Vieill.)—Buea.
 „ *gabonensis* Shell.—Victoria, Buea.
Lanius mackinnoni Sharpe.—Buea.

PARIDÆ.

- Pholidornis ruficollis* (Cass.)—Bibundi.

ZOSTEROPIDÆ.

- **Zosterops stenocricota* Reichw.—Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 **Speirops melanocephala* (Gray).—Mann's Spring, Cameroon Peak.

NECTARINIDÆ.

- Anthreptes gabonicus* (Hartl.).—Victoria.
 „ *fraseri* Jard.—Victoria.
 „ *hypodilus* (Jard.).—Buea.
 „ *tephrolæma* (Jard.).—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *aurantium* Verr.—Victoria.
Chalcomitra obscura (Jard.).—Bibundi.
 „ *verticalis* (Lath.).—Victoria, Buea.
 **Cinnyris oritis* Reichw.—Buea.
 „ *cyanolæma* (Jard.).—Victoria.
 „ *fuliginosus* (Shaw).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *angolensis* (Less.).—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *cupreus* (Shaw).—Buea.
 * „ *superbus* (Shaw).—Bibundi, Victoria, Buea.
 „ *lühderi* Reichw.—Bibundi, Buea.
 * „ *preussi* Reichw.—Bibundi, Cameroon Mt.
Cyanomitra reichenbachi (Hartl.).—Bibundi.

MOTACILLIDÆ.

- Motacilla longicauda* Rüpp.—Victoria.
 **Anthus cameroonensis* Shell.—Cameroon Mt.
 „ *sordidus*, Rüpp.—Mann's Spring.

FRINGILLIDÆ.

- **Poliospiza burtoni* (Gray).—Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
 **Linurgus olivaceus* (Fras.).—Bibundi, Buea, Victoria, Cameroon Mt.

PLOCEIDÆ.

- Malimbus nitens* (Gray).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *rubricollis* (Swains.).—Victoria.
 „ *malimbicus* (Daud.).—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *scutatus scutopartitus* Reichw.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 **Sycobrotus tephronotus* (Reichw.).—Buea, Cameroon Mt.
 **Heterhyphantes insignis* Sharpe.—Cameroon Mt.
 * „ *melanogaster* (Shell.).—Buea, Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
Hyphanturgus brachypterus Swains.—Victoria, Bibundi, Buea.
Melanopteryx nigerrimus Vieill.—Victoria, Bibundi, Buea.
Hyphantornis cucullatus (Müll.).—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *monachus* (Sharpe).—Bibundi.
Spermospiza guttata (Vieill.).—Victoria, Bibundi.
Quelea erythropis (Hartl.).—Bibundi.
 **Pyromelana xanthomelas phœnicomera* (Gray).—Buea, Mann's Spring,
 Cameroon Mt.

- Spermestes punctata* Heugl.—Bibundi.
 „ *poensis* (Fras.).—Buea.
Nigrita brunnescens Reichw.—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *fusconota* Fras.—Buea.
 „ *luteifrons* Verr.—Victoria, Buea.
 „ *canicapilla* (Strickl.).—Victoria, Bibundi, Buea.
Cryptospiza reichenowi (Hartl.).—Victoria, Buea.
 * *Nesocharis shelleyi* Alexander.—Cameroon Mt.
 * *Estrilda nonnula* Hartl.—Bibundi, Buea, Cameroon Mt.
Vidua serena (Linn.).—Bibundi.

ORIOLIDÆ.

- Oriolus latior* Sharpe.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 * „ *nigripennis* Verr.—Buea, Mann's Spring.

DICRURIDÆ.

- * *Dicrurus coracinus* Verr.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *atripennis* Swains.—Victoria.

STURNIDÆ.

- Lamprocolius purpureiceps* Verr.—Victoria, Cameroon Mt.
 „ *splendidus* (Vieill.).—Victoria.
Onychognathus hartlaubi (Gray).—Victoria.
 * „ *prussi* Reichw.—Buea, Mann's Spring, Cameroon Mt.
Pœoptera lugubris Bonap.—Victoria.

CORVIDÆ.

- Corvus scapulatus* Daud.—Victoria.
Picathartes oreas Reichw.—Victoria.

XXV.—*Notes on some Waders.* By ERNST HARTERT,
 M.B.O.U., and ANNIE C. JACKSON, H.M.B.O.U.

(Text-figure 7.)

i. *On the genera CHARADRIUS, ÆGIALITIS,
 and EUDROMIAS.*

WE cannot find any satisfactory characters by which to separate the genera *Charadrius*, *Ægialitis*, and *Eudromias*. In the new B. O. U. List of British Birds all three have been kept separate, in the Hand-list of British Birds all were united. Blanford (B. India, iv. pp. 236, 237) separated *Ægialitis* from *Charadrius*, but united *Eudromias* with the